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NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS ANKARA MEETING CRITICIZED

AU271843 Tirana ATA in English 1545 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Attempts by U.S. Imperialism To Further Strength the NATO Aggressive Pact"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 27 (ATA)--The attempts by the USA to further strengthen the aggressive bloc of NATO and to closely harness the "allies" after its chariot were the main aspects in the proceedings of the conference of the foreign ministers of the NATO member countries held in Ankara. The U.S. Secretary of State Muskie demanded in particular the strengthening of the nuclear potential of the pact, "urgent measures" for the U.S. military build up in the "ally" countries and the deployment there of the new American missiles. With the language of the beyond ocean boss spoke also the general secretary of NATO Luns who demanded from the West European countries to increase their military contribution to the alliance and the speeding up of the realization of the plans for the deployment of the cruise and Pershing missiles in their territories. Muskie demanded from his allies in the form of order a more active support for the aggressive policy of the USA against Iran, in the region of the Persian Gulf and Middle East. In the actual conditions of the course of events, when the peoples are forcefully opposing the imperialist policy of the superpowers, when the rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism for hegemony and new spheres of influence has been sharpened, Washington openly demands a greater activation of the allies, a strong NATO to use everywhere and anywhere, even outside the borders of Europe. At the same time, it is trying to liquidate every kind of opposition by the allies, who have not failed to be manifested recently. At this meeting too, although in an undertone, some of them expressed their dissatisfaction over the fact that the USA has ignored the "allies" not informing them beforehand for the abortive bandit like attack against Iran.

Some of them, as Belgium, have not accepted the heavier burder of the military expenditure the USA want to impose on them.

PARTY NEWSPAPER CHARACTERIZES SUPERPOWER ESPIONAGE

AU260853 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[L. Mehmeti article: "Espionage--A Weapon of Interference by the Superpowers"]

[Text] Two superpowers in their rivalry with each other for hegemony and world domination are making feverish preparations for war, for armed interventions where their imperialist interests demand it, or are at risk. In order to facilitate and prepare for intervention, they have organized a number of espionage networks like the CIA, DIA, KGB, GRU and so forth, which have spread their agents throughout almost all parts of the world. The large funds allocated to them show the great importance given to this weapon, the preplanning of aggression by the superpowers. The American intelligence budget for 1978 was $7 billion. This budget is increased by 5 percent each year. Just one American intelligence agency, the CIA, spends $500 million each year, and has over 20,000 employees and tens of thousands of agents in its service throughout the world.

CIA and KGB agents hide under the cover of the diplomat, journalist, "adviser", businessman or priest, to gather data and information and to recruit new agents in favor of U.S. or Soviet intelligence. [paragraph continues]

Wherever coups have occurred, wherever fascist pro-American or pro-Soviet cliques have been established, wherever Soviet or American troops have intervened, CIA or KGB agents have been in those countries first.

According to the American press, the CIA has organized and put into effect 900 coups in various countries in the last 20 years. They have brought into power fascist pro-American regimes. It was the American CIA which organized the fascist coup in Chile and the bloody massacres in Iran under the shah's regime. Secret services have been organized in many countries where fascist regimes rule, modelled after the CIA or FBI and with their help--e.g. SAVAK during the shah's rule, the secret police of Chile, the KCIA in South Korea and so forth.

KGB agents also preceded the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, as did CIA agents in the interventions in Chile, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere. Moreover, the Soviet ambassador himself, a KGB employee, directed the suppression of the massive demonstrations against the Soviet occupation that recently took place in Afghan cities. Soviet embassies everywhere in the world, like American embassies, have turned into nests of espionage. According to press reports, nearly 6,000 KGB agents travel as Soviet diplomats; nearly 300 Soviet spies work in the OKB [as published] only; over 200 Soviet diplomats and workers in international organizations in Switzerland are workers of the Soviet intelligence service; in Spain there are nearly 106 Soviet agents; and so forth. The governments of a number of countries have ordered the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from their territory because of espionage activities carried out against them. Five Soviet diplomats have been dismissed from Spain since 1977. Seven KGB agents were expelled from India in the last 2 years and 13 Soviet officials were dismissed from Canada 2 years ago for espionage activities. The Soviet ambassador to New Zealand was expelled this year for espionage activity; three Soviet diplomats were expelled in Canada, two in France, two in Japan, one in Spain, and so forth.

The superpowers use the most modern technical and scientific equipment in their intelligence services. The official funds spent on intelligence should also include the established funds for "space studies," "oceanographic studies" and so forth. The superpowers have set up over 2,500 artificial satellites in the last 20 years. On these satellites they have installed devices which gather important intelligence information in almost every country in the world. In the same way, the "oceanographic" vessels, under the pretext of studying ocean beds, gather data on the coastlines of various countries and study possible regions for marine landings. About 26 similar Soviet vessels carry out espionage activities at various points in Latin America.

All the data furnished until now clearly show that the two superpowers are continually strengthening their espionage services in order to establish their hegemony and world domination, to spread it to all regions of the world where their economic, political and strategic interests lie. This diversionary and conspiratorial activity by the superpowers openly contradicts the peoples' interests, and therefore they strongly denounce it as a real danger to their freedom and independence.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY--The delegation of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists led by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union, returned home from Turkey. The delegation was met by Feim Ibrahimi, secretary of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80 AU]

STOYANOV CHARGES NATO WITH INCREASING WORLD TENSION

AU272130 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 27 Jun 80

["Tension, But Who Is Making It?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov)--At the recent NATO spring session in the Turkish capital Edmund Muskie, Luns and other speakers mentioned an escalation of tension in the world. The organizations's secretary general even went so far as to compare tension today to "the rising storm" before the outburst of World War II.

Luns, who has been flying in the flock of "hawks" for a long time now, elaborated on the thesis that history repeats itself, that "identical actions usually lead to identical results". A captive of Washington's absurd logic, he appeals to the 15 members of the alliance for determination and firmness, for never-ending increase of arsenals...to attain peace!

The bizarre logic brought about a strange parallelism in the decisions of the session: firmness on the matters of confrontation and muffled formulas for a dialogue with the USSR and the socialist countries, stepping from the stance of ultimatum and unilateral supremacy of the West. It is obvious that the U.S. pressure struck in Ankara a new stage in its offensive against the sober voices among some of the pact members.

Capitalizing on the facts of the present day and on the philosophy of history, Edmund Muskie and the participants in the conference who were closest to him, spoke about peace while serving the cause of confrontation and cold war. Thus a platform was reached overridden by measures for increasing the weapons and the escalation of pressure on socialism, represented as a means for obtaining a calm world.

Whoever wishes to handle the problem of peace therapy should first ask the question: "Who makes tension? What forces shape the hotbeds on the planet?"

And, what is more important: to give an objective reply to these questions so vital for the fate of mankind!

The Ankara NATO session which proceeded under the sign of U.S. dictate, reached neither sobriety in evaluations nor objectivity in replies. The balance in the military sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, admitted as a reality last summer in Vienna, in Ankara was considered as a task which could be solved through deploying new improved missiles in Europe, through a fresh increase of military arsenals. Peace has never gained from weapons. The only one that gained from them, however, is the war!

The same approach was employed as regards Afghanistan too, as a target of the bandit war launched by the USA, China and Pakistan for the restoration of the old social order and fanaticism. Afghanistan demanded military support from the USSR to defend her national sovereignty and people's revolution, but those who use mere words to make sovereignty a supreme and indestructible value, branded the rescuers of Afghan sovereignty as culprits for the tension in southwest Asia. The withdrawal of Soviet military units, which took place after crushing a number of big mutineers' hotbeds, was labelled in sharp contrast to the truth as the next-in-a-series "Russian fraud".

In order to prevent history from repeating itself, the point made by Luns, the approach must be changed: The tension created by the retrograde forces cannot be removed by a new tension created by them too!

The rashness represented mainly by Washington should yield to a sober policy and measures leading to reducing the degree of incandescence in the East-West relations, if avoiding history from repeating is a real goal.

Repeating history in the nuclear age would mean the end of history altogether.

TODOROV SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART

AU261430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Report on toast by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at official dinner held in Sofia on 23 June 1980 in honor of Zambia's Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an official dinner in honor of Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, last night.

The dinner was attended by the Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Andrey Lukanov, and by Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as members of the government and high ranking officials from the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The officials accompanying the leader of the Zambian Government and Syanga Xavier Shimabale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to Bulgaria, were also among those present.

During the dinner the Comrades Stanko Todorov and Daniel Lisulo proposed toasts.

Comrade Stanko Todorov welcomed the prime minister of Zambia and those accompanying him as dear guests.

Your visit to our country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, allows us to establish direct contacts and to discuss questions concerning our bilateral cooperation, as well as to exchange thoughts on topical universal problems, Comrade Todorov stated. This visit represents a new confirmation of the friendship and comradeship between the governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Zambia.

We are following with great attention and sympathy the tremendous efforts which the United Party of National Independence, the government and people, under the leadership of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia and outstanding son of the African people, are devoting to the socioeconomic development of their country and to the consolidation of its national independence. I still cherish most cordial feelings and gratitude toward your country for the hospitality accorded to me during my visit in 1977.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express our joy at the historic victory achieved by the heroic people of Zimbabwe and at the establishment of their own, free and independent state; it is a victory of the frontline states, as well as a victory of the community of socialist countries, and of all progressive and democratic forces in Africa and throughout the world. We note with particular satisfaction the great contribution of the Republic of Zambia to the triumph of the just cause of the people of Zimbabwe.

I would like to express our confidence in the forthcoming victory of the people of Namibia, who are fighting for their freedom and national independence, Comrade Stanko Todorov continued. [paragraph continues]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent and constructive peace-loving policy and is contributing to the strengthening of mutual trust and cooperation among the states for the continuation of the process of detente and disarmament, for the implementation of the goals set by the Helsinki Final Act adopted by the CSCE. We are resolutely standing at the side of the countries and peoples who are struggling for their freedom and independence, security and prosperity. Our policy on the Balkan Peninsula is constructive, as well as good-neighborly.

It is precisely because we appreciate peace as our supreme human value that we declare ourselves against the forces opposing detente and accumulating an increasing number of deadly weapons. Our people have gone through the cruel inferno of war and they are well aware that there are enough weapons in the world capable of annihilating human civilization. In December 1979 the United States and its allies within the NATO alliance adopted a decision of producing new nuclear missiles and deploying them on the territory of Western Europe. This represents an immediate threat to European security. The imperialists have created tension in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean zone and in the southern Sahara, as well as in various areas of the world. The attempts of gross interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and other sovereign states continue.

At the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Pact countries once again confirmed their will to consolidate security and cooperation in Europe, as well as to stop the armaments race and to proceed along the difficult, but only correct path of disarmament and peace in the world.

The difficult international situation requires the cohesion of all progressive forces and of all decent people on Earth in the struggle for peace, disarmament and progress. Only a joint anti-imperialist front is capable of stopping the aggressive intentions of imperialism and reaction and defending peace, as well as of insuring the ascending progress of the peoples toward national and social progress.

Our people are living in expectation of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which will be marked next year, Comrado Stanko Todorov continued. The working people, under the leadership of the BCP, headed by our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are devoting all their efforts to our homeland's prosperity.

Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed his great satisfaction at the meeting with the envoys of the Republic of Zambia. This visit gives us an opportunity to review the mutual relations between the two countries and to mark new paths and prospects of their development and intensification. Good prospects are opening for the acceleration of our mutually advantageous cooperation and I am convinced that we will do everything necessary to develop this cooperation for the sake of the two peoples' prosperity.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers proposed a toast to the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZAREV DEPARTS FOR CUBAN ECONOMIC TALKS

AU281819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has left for Cuba to attend the closing talks on coordinating the economic plans of the two countries for 1981-85.

NATO ANKARA MEETING CRITICIZED FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET' NATURE

Fabik Commentary

ID272342 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The current anti-Olympic and openly anti-Soviet and militaristic course of the present American leadership has been once again manifested markedly at the summer session of the NATO Council in the Turkish capital of Ankara. The fact is that the final communique bears the seal of American pressure on the other 14 member countries. Although these countries realize on the one hand the importance of continuing the policy of relaxation of international tensions, on the other hand they are bound up with the United States by class and economic ties which prevent them from adopting an independent, constructive stance, as Andrej Fabik explains in his commentary:

The abovementioned dilemma, which the West European continental countries of the Atlantic alliance in particular had to face this time, is reflected especially in the already mentioned final communique. In the opening part the communique talks about the need to maintain the policy of detente, only to justify in the other parts--by employing hackneyed claims about the alleged Soviet military threat, claims which the White House likes to hear--measures aimed at the very substance of detente. This applies in particular to the endorsement of the dangerous decision by the NATO Council in December last year which, as is known, gave the green light to modernization of American nuclear arms in Western Europe. This means that the member countries once again rejected the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, according to which the interests of further progress in the policy of detente require either a total annulment of the aforementioned decision or in the extreme case at least the halting of its realization.

Helmut Schmidt, West German federal chancellor, also advocates talks about this important issue. He has, however, provoked by this a great deal of ill will in the White House, for realism of any kind is outside the framework of its current openly militaristic and anti-Soviet course.

The participants in the Ankara session of the NATO Council have also gone some way to meet Washington's desire by dividing among themselves roles in intended interventions in various parts of the world and adopted measures on the fulfilment of other dangerous actions. One can therefore sum up by saying that (?this) session of the NATO Council has confirmed a fact that has been known for a long time; that is, that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is primarily an aggressive military grouping which serves more and more the interests of American imperialism.

CTK View

LD271025 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The aggressive and clearly anti-Soviet character of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was confirmed by the communique published after the Ankara session of the NATO Council at level of foreign ministers.

The hypocritical phrase about the need to continue the policy of detente and contacts with the East was a manoeuvre of propaganda, as another part of the document spoke about the need for a higher rate of armament which, of course, goes against detente.

The ministers confirmed, evidently under great pressure of the U.S., last December's decision concerning medium-range nuclear missiles.

The ministers complied with Washington's wish that members of the alliance "divide roles" (to free the Pentagon's hands for intervention in various parts of the world) and approved measures in this respect, including military and financial aid to countries on the southern flank of NATO. The U.S. is most interested in Turkey where it has 26 military bases, and in the return of Greece to the NATO military organization.

All these bellicose steps are justified in the communique by fabrications about a "Soviet military threat", as if all the Soviet peace initiatives and the Western attitude to them did not testify to the contrary.

The Turkish public did not receive the NATO Council with sympathies. Posters reading "NATO go away from Turkey" appeared in the capital. Chairman of the Turkish committee of peace fighters Mahmud Digerd spoke at a protest rally against NATO intentions with Turkey, and Chairman of the Turkish Unity Party Mustafa Timisi recalled in a statement that NATO is a military organization serving American imperialist interests exclusively.

CARTER'S POLICIES, BELGRADE VISIT SCORED

AU271516 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Foreign Political Note: Carter's Unsuccessful Actions"]

[Text] Recently, the West German daily FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote that American President J. Carter grasps complex international issues "a bit slowly." Although to us Carter is a political representative of our class opponents and enemies, in our country it is not the habit, to put it mildly, in such a doubtlessly rough manner to publicly comment on his intellectual qualities. However, different countries, different customs....

But we cannot remain indifferent toward the other qualities of Carter's policy, in this case toward his word-juggling; to put it more accurately: toward the gaping difference between his words and the practices of the American imperialist policy. He displayed it literally in an exemplary manner during his visit to Belgrade, from where he left for Madrid yesterday.

In an interview given to the Belgrade POLITIKA and the Yugoslav television given on the day of his arrival in the Yugoslav capital, Carter claimed that the United States "strives for peace" and that Washington "is profoundly interested in maintaining the inviolability and the active influence of the nonaligned movement." To assert such things means to presume that the whole world is afflicted by blindness--or does Carter regard the deployment of new medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe, the establishment of American interventionist "flexible response detachments" for the Near and Middle East and the Carribean and the denial of legitimate national rights to the Palestinians to be "efforts for peace...?" TASS commentator K. Yuriev notes that although Carter does not publicly assert what John Foster Dulles used to say, that is, that the movement of the nonaligned is "immoral," the United States does all it can to subvert the movement, to weaken its antiimperialist character, to put its members at loggerheads and to subordinate it to itself. It demonstrated this last year at the time of the fourth nonaligned summit in Havana, and the aggressive activity against nonaligned Afghanistan and the armed action against Iran hardly attest to its love for the nonaligned.

Carter, who in Belgrade wanted to make up for his lack of tact manifested by his absence from Josip Broz Tito's funeral, even claimed that the United States supports and safeguards Yugoslavia's "independence, territorial integrity and unity." However, he forgot to add that, for example, the United States to this very day has not extradited to Yugoslavia the fascist war criminals and that on its territory it habors reactionary emigree terrorists organizations that are fighting precisely against SFRY's independence, territorial integrity and unity. A similar, so to speak, hegemonistic sense of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries was demonstrated by Carter in connection with Afghanistan.

Thus he really did succeed in demonstrating a series of juggling acts. True, they were unsuccessful because the realities of the American imperialist policy are incomparably more concrete than the nebulous illusions of Carter's rhetoric.

JABLONSKY WARNS AGAINST FAILURE OF MADRID CONFERENCE

AU261143 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Prague (APA)--In Czechoslovakia's opinion there must not be a "repetition of Belgrade," at the second CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid this fall. A failure such as that of the Belgrade conference would be "dangerous" in the present situation. This was stated by Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR deputy foreign minister, in a talk with an Austrian journalists delegation in Prague. He suggested that there should be a [prior] selection of [conference] topics.

JAKES RECEIVES GREEK CP STUDY DELEGATION

LD271438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a study delegation of the Communist Party of Greece. The delegation is headed by Ilias Papadhimitriou, member of the party's Thessaly regional committee. During a comradely meeting they informed each other about the policy and aims of the two parties in the field of agriculture and the food industry.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 27 JUNE

LD271440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a department, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. He was welcomed at the airport by Vasil Bejda and Lubomir Prochazka, heads of department of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present was the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR PRESENTS MEDALS TO SOVIET COSMONAUTS

LD272222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in the USSR, today presented medals to Soviet cosmonauts for strengthening friendship in arms.

The high distinctions were presented to Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, Major Gen Petr Klimuk, Maj Gen Aleksey Leonov and Maj Gen Anatoliy Filipchenko.

The distinctions were awarded to the Soviet cosmonauts by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, for merits in strengthening friendship in arms between the armed forces of the USSR and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

PARTY DELEGATION FROM GUINEA-BISSAU ARRIVES 25 JUNE

AU271602 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column: "International Contacts": "Guests of the CPCZ Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by Jose Arauja, PAIGC Central Committee executive secretary, yesterday arrived by air in the CSSR at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. At the Prague airport the delegation was welcomed by F. Chlad, CPCZ Central Committee department deputy head.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD272010 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A program of 1980-82 cultural and scientific cooperation between Algeria and Czechoslovakia was signed here Friday.

Talks on the document confirmed both countries' interest in future expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in culture, education, science and health service. Under the program, film weeks, reciprocal visits by artistic groups, (?exhibitions), students, professors and physicians will be realized. The document includes cooperation between youth and sporting organizations and mass media.

REPORTAGE ON 29 JUNE SPARTAKAID SPORTS FESTIVAL

Parade, Interview

LD292140 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 0655 GMT on 29 June carries a live relay of a parade of gymnasts participating in the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1980 in Prague. Nearly 150,000 gymnasts and other sportsmen take part in the 3-hour parade. Among those watching is a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Josef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; other personages and foreign guests.

At 1320 GMT there is a live relay from Strahov stadium in Prague on the afternoon gymnastic program of Spartakiad 1980. More than 200,000 spectators have gathered in the stadium to watch the mass performance of more than 85,000 gymnasts.

President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal arrive at the box of honor accompanied by Antonin Himl, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training. Also present in the box are members and alternate members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At 1525 GMT during an intermission in the gymnastic program, there is a recorded interview between Gustav Husak and Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak Television and Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio.

Husak is asked his personal feelings about the gymnastic display and he responds by describing the pleasure he is receiving from the mass displays. Husak thanks all those who have made the Spartakiad possible and says it is a great achievement for the socialist state. The live relay ends at 1732 GMT with the stadium spectators singing the Czechoslovak national anthem.

Reception Held

LD292142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic and the federal government gave a friendly reception in Prague Castle tonight on the occasion of the Czechoslovak Spartakiad 1980.

Present at the meeting were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee: and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

Also present at the festive evening were other personalities of our political, public and sports life. Among the guests were the organizers of the Czechoslavak Spartakiad 1980, representatives of the gymnasts, organizers of the displays, and top athletes.

Also present at the meeting were guests of the Spartakiad from socialist countries and other representatives of foreign sports organizations.

The highest party and state representatives praised at the meeting the demanding work connected with the preparation and successful culmination of the Spartakiad. Comrade Gustav Husak also received today a group of our countrymen who were visiting Prague in order to participate in the great Spartakiad climax.

NEW ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH INDRA

AU271550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column: "International Contacts": "A Visit of Introduction"]

[Text] Yesterday, in Prague, Alois Indra, CSSR federal assembly chairman, received Cesar Roman Gonzales, ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's taking up his post.

ANKARA NATO COMMUNIQUE TERMED 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

LD291110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--At the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Ankara a communique was issued which represents gross interference in the affairs of the German Democratic Republic. This statement at the end of the meeting is by no means a positive reaction to the constructive peace proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. Its authors are apparently not interested in a peaceful situation in Europe.

It is stated by GDR Government circles that the NATO states' support for the revanchist stand of the FRG, as regards the GDR, which came about at the instigation of Herr Genscher, constitutes a provocation and is contrary to the Helsinki Final Act. It is self-evident that such an attitude on NATO's part, adopted at the instigation of the FRG Government, runs counter to the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation between nations.

It is further stated by GDR Government circles that the nations regard it as totally incomprehensible that at a time when the GDR is making efforts to discuss with the government in Bonn measures to promote peace Bonn should promote an attitude on the part of NATO which is aimed directly against peace. Such an attitude cannot fail to have an unfavorable effect on the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO AFGHAN TOWN OF KHOWST

LD281340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The delegates to the conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, now meeting in Kabul, had the opportunity to visit the town of Khowst, 200 km southeast of the Afghan capital. Our special correspondent, Guenther Deckwerth, was present and sent us the following telephone report:

I really wanted to tell you about the visit by the participants in the solidarity conference in Kabul to two provinces, but late yesterday afternoon, when we wanted to set off again from about 200 km from the Afghan capital, a storm arose that made air traffic impossible, so the visit to the town of Khowst--a town with about 250,000 inhabitants in Paktia province southeast of Kabul--was extended to more than 24 hours. It turned into an unforgettable experience.

The population is made up mostly of farmers and agricultural workers. There are about 10,000 pupils in the town's schools. This town cannot be compared with our towns, for the gardens and fields lie right beside the houses and farmsteads. Khowst is only about 25 to 30 km from the border with Pakistan and we, the conference participants, from the United States, India, Ethiopia and the PLO, from Finland and many other Asian, African and European countries, and myself--and I am not saying this for our listeners in the GDR but for those who, in place of the truth about Afghanistan, are treated by the Western mass media to Carter's and the Beijing hegemonists' wishful thinking--we did not hear a single shot. The only bangs came from the storm overhead.

What we saw were the close ties between the peasants and the members of the Afghan Army. Many peasants in their picturesque dress carried rifles on their backs or machine pistols slung across their chests. At a meeting of the delegates with the population, one of the peasants, [name indistinct], said: Like many of the peasants here, I have land of my own for the first time thanks to the April revolution.

We have freedom such as we have never had before, and we shall defend this freedom, our revolution and the achievements of its second stage--which began exactly 6 months ago. This meeting developed into a demonstration of international solidarity when the representatives of Ethiopia, South Africa, Lebanon and the PLO spoke of the struggle of their peoples and assured the Afghan revolution of their support and solidarity, and when (Antoni Montero) of Philadelphia, representing the U.S. anti-imperialist solidarity movement, said: Carter is not America. There are many workers, colored people and others in our country, the United States, whose sympathy is with you and your struggle.

We had an opportunity to visit units of the Afghan Army--well equipped and disciplined. On our trip we saw the soldiers talking to the armed peasants and exchanging the customary salutation of pressing each other's cheeks. The commander of the Khowst military command, (Ahmed Ali), a young, 33-year-old lieutenant colonel, told us that the counterrevolutionaries and terrorist groups have been driven from this town. Since then, life in the town has been normal: All shops are open, schools lessons are regular and the population's confidence in the Democratic People's Party--to which 600 soldiers and officers under his command belong--and in the government is growing every day. Together with our peasants--there is as yet no industry in Khowst--the commander said, we shall prevent the clock being stopped or turned back. Terrorists and bandits who come in across the border do not have a long life here.

We had an opportunity to visit the bazaar with its fresh fruit and vegetables--the country has two harvests a year--(?embroidered) sheep skins, and other agricultural produce, (?as well as industrial goods) from many countries. It was a visit which will remain unforgettable for everybody--the delegates of the solidarity conference and the journalists--and revealed a part of the reality of the young Afghan revolution.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIA 27 JUNE

LD271946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker returned to Berlin on Friday evening. It was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as by Constantin Georgescu, Romanian charge d'affaires in the GDR.

AXEN TOURS AUSTRIAN STEEL PLANT 27 JUNE

LD272116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--An SED delegation led by Politburo member Hermann Axen today visited the Donawitz steel and rolling mill in the Steiermark. The enterprise belongs to the Voeest-Alpine concern, the GDR's biggest trading partner in Austria.

About one third of its trade relations are carried on by this concern with the GDR and other socialist countries. The decade-long trade relations between this concern and the GDR are also reflected in the Donawitz works where several sectors are equipped with GDR-produced cranes and machine tools.

Hermann Axen said the GDR was interested in continuing the stable economic relations with Voeest-Alpine AG.

In the afternoon the delegation met members of the Steiermark Land Executive Committee and the Donewitz enterprises Austrian Communist Party organization for an exchange of experiences.

The third day of the visit by the delegation to Austria ended with a friendly meeting with communists and representatives of the trade unionist left-bloc from the Donewitz industrial area. Hermann Axen, in the course of the lively exchange, answered many questions concerning the GDR's domestic and foreign policies and international problems.

AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL ASSESSES TASKS OF 24TH CP CONGRESS

DW271441 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1017 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] It is reported that the 24th Party Congress of the Austrian Communist Party will take place from 6 to 8 December. This was announced in Vienna yesterday. Comrade Erwin Scharf, Politburo member and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party, informed our staff member Dr Knut Henssler about the tasks and objectives of this party congress. [begin recording]

[Henssler] The 24th Party Congress of the Austrian Communist Party will take place here in Vienna by the end of the year. What is important at present with regard to preparing this party congress, which will be influenced by domestic political developments?

[Scharf] Well, what matters to us basically regarding this party congress is a strengthening of our organization. At preceding party congresses we made substantial steps toward an ideological consolidation of the party. We must now develop this further. We intend to adopt a new organizational statute that will constitute a certain perfecting of the existing organizational statute. We also intend to undertake certain steps in mapping out party ideological documents. There is a political-ideological document which formed the basis of our entire policy during the past few years, but what our party needs is a more detailed program. We intend to submit a draft to the party congress, and if this draft is approved it will be discussed within the party during the years to come and enable us to decide on the new party program at the 25th party congress. [end recording]

JAROWINSKY RECEIVES CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD271534 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Werner Jarowinsky, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee for a friendly discussion.

The guests want to study installations and work methods of socialist domestic trade in the GDR.

VERNER MEETS GREEK CP OFFICIAL, DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD271030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED's solidarity with the just and consistent struggle of the Greek Communist Party was confirmed on Thursday by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee during a cordial meeting in Berlin with Dimitris Gontikas, member of the Politburo of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

Both paid tribute to the recent declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states as a new and constructive initiative of world political significance for the safeguarding of peace.

They condemned the NATO decision concerning the production and stationing of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In accordance with the appeal of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties, they affirmed the need for joint actions of all peace-loving and democratic forces against the antidetente policy of confrontation of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

HAGER RECEIVES CSSR ACADEMY PRESIDENTS; PLAN SIGNED

AU251124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Jun 80 p 2

["Closer Collaboration Among Sciences: Kurt Hager Conducted Exchange of Views with CSSR Academy Presidents"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Friday Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Prof Dr Jaroslav Kozesnik, president of the CSSR Academy of Sciences, and Prof Dr Vladimir Hajko, president of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, who are currently visiting the GDR for discussions on the further cooperation between the academies of sciences of the GDR and the CSSR for 1981-85."

Kurt Hager briefed the guests about the forthcoming tasks of the GDR's scientific institutions in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR and noted that the cooperation among the academies of both countries has proved its worth and has constantly been deepened. The meeting was also attended by academy President Prof Dr Werner Scheler and CSSR Ambassador Hamouz.

"On Friday Prof Dr Wener Scheler and Prof Dr Jaroslav Kozesnik signed the plan for cooperation among both academies from 1981 to 1985. The plan envisages focusing research cooperation on selected areas of solid state physics and research into materials, chemistry, mathematics, mechanics and cybernetics, scientific-apparatus building, molecular biology and medicine as well as on social science. On the same day Prof Dr Scheler and Prof Dr Hans Juergen Treder received the charter of their election as foreign members of the CSSR academy."

PEOPLE'S ARMY EXHIBITS INNOVATIONS AT POTSDAM FAIR

AU271608 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 80 p 2

["Sixty National People's Army (NVA) Innovation Projects for the Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow (MMM)"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--More than 60 innovations of the NVA have been selected at Potsdam's "Druzbha" youth center for this year's MMM fair. Fifteen of these originate from Soviet rationalizers and inventors or have been developed and implemented together with NVA members. Once more the officers college of the air forces/air defense forces is represented at the central MMM fair with joint projects of both armies. It exhibits among other things a transportable training device for radio navigation which has been developed by student officers and officers of the leading organs section and has been built by sergeants, ensigns and officers of the Soviet "Electron" training center. In the NVA air force the innovators' particular attention focuses on a further improvement of combat training and on the rationalization of maintenance work as well as on transport, transshipment and storage operations.

REPORTAGE ON NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Kadar, Leaders at Session

LD271118 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--The newly elected Hungarian National Assembly held its statutory meeting on Friday at the parliament building in Budapest. The session of the supreme legislative body is attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, furthermore by other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the president of the Central Control Commission, the secretaries of the Central Committee, as well as by members of the Presidential Council and the government. Many leaders and members of the foreign representations in Budapest were seated in the diplomatic boxes. The session was opened by Pal Losonczi at 1100.

Losonczi Address

LD271422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Julia Tardos report from the parliament building]

[Text] The doyen of deputies, Dr Lazlo Pesta, has just announced that the National Assembly has unanimously elected its officeholders. The president of the National Assembly is, once again, Antal Apro; the deputy presidents are Janos Peter and Mrs Ferenc Czervenka.

At 0900, when all the deputies had taken their seats in the chamber, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted his fellow deputies and opened the founding session of the National Assembly:

[Begin Losonczi recording] Esteemed National Assembly, dear comrade deputies: I am fulfilling my honored duty when I open the founding session of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, elected in the general election of 8 June 1980 and the by-elections of 11 June. First of all, I greet my fellow deputies and thank, on behalf of all of us, from this place as well, our electorate for the unconditional and absolute trust manifested in the course of the elections.

Our people have authorized us to exercise on their behalf all the rights arising from the sovereignty of the people during the next 5 years. I wish to add immediately that we regard this unanimously expressed confidence and support as active agreement with the policy put forward in the election manifesto of the Patriotic People's Front and approved at the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The political maturity and consciousness, evoking respect and worthy of recognition, which was manifested by our population in a resolute and unmistakable manner in the course of the elections, has given us great pleasure and satisfaction. It is also necessary to repeat on this occasion as well that our people expressed their will regardless of world views, and professed their faith in our policy, ideology and line of activity, which promote national unity and solidarity, the construction of the country and socialist development. We regard this expression of will as an authorization which obliges us to continue the policy of the party without any break, and to legislate in its spirit.

Our mandate covers a period during which the country will have to deal successfully with difficult tasks, primarily in the sphere of economic work, on whose results the development of our social and personal life depends. However, the confidence shown in us is a strong support in carrying out our tasks--particularly the fact that the internal political life of our homeland is harmonious, worker's power is firm, and the unity of the nation, based on socialist unity, has developed. Our socialist system has the confidence and active support of the fundamental classes of society, of every stratum of the working people. This is the greatest guarantee of the solution of the tasks facing us.

The National Assembly now being founded has a great responsibility. We must further strengthen and develop those historical achievements which, on the basis of endeavors over 3 and a half decades, have radically changed and transformed the shape of our country and society, the consciousness of our people, and our entire existence. It is of this that I wish to remind my esteemed fellow deputies in these solemn moments. More devoted work than before will be required in order to attain our goals. During the 5 years of our mandate, in everyday work and in the significant events of our life alone, we must be led by the clear recognition and responsibility felt for the fate of the nation which prescribes as our main task to strengthen, on the basis of our achievements attained so far, the socialist features of our society, creating a firm foundation for the further development of our economy, qualitatively improving achievements in our standard of living, and within the framework of our possibilities further developing the conditions of life of the people--that is, to further progress along the path of the construction of the developed socialist society. We must work on the development of the homeland, making use of the right and obligation involved in the mandate which we have received from our electorate. Recalling this duty, I wish our National Assembly useful and successful work.

Esteemed National Assembly, in line with article four of our agenda, the founding session of the National Assembly will be chaired by the doyen of deputies until we have elected the officeholders. The office of doyen belongs for the second time to Dr Laszlo Pesta. I thus request our esteemed fellow deputy, Dr Laszlo Pesta, to carry out his honored task and take over the chairmanship of the founding session of the National Assembly. [end recording]

Let me now say a few words about the doyen of deputies: He has worked as a deputy for the last 35 years. He was a member of the first democratic parliament. He was visibly moved when he addressed the National Assembly. He told the deputies that there were five more deputies present in the chamber who had enjoyed the continuous trust of their electors for the last 3 and a half decades. These deputies were Janos Kadar, Antal Apro, Jozsef Bognar, Laszlo Nanasi and Ferenc (Vedval).

Then, the doyen of deputies requested the youngest deputies, Ibolya Kovacs and Zsuzsanna Hegedus, to act as clerks during the election of officers. Then, in line with the electoral law, Lajos Papp, chairman of the National Electoral Presidium, presented a report on the July elections. He said these significant internal political events had taken place successfully and in a good atmosphere. The electors exercised their rights of citizenship with a sense of responsibility. The elections expressed the intention of the population of the country to continue their active work for the construction of the country, Lajos Papp said.

This was followed by the election of the mandates committee. During a brief interval, the committee ascertained that the letters of mandate of all the deputies were in accordance with the prescriptions of the electoral law.

Following this announcement, the National Assembly authenticated the deputies. Thereafter it elected its own officeholders. The president of the National Assembly is, once again, Antal Apro.

He was given a respectful ovation by his fellow deputies, recognizing the splendid work which Antal Apro has done as a deputy and later as president of the National Assembly. The deputy presidents are Janos Peter and Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, National Assembly deputies.

Antal Apro Address

LD272240 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)-With the parliamentary officials elected, the National Assembly session continued under the chairmanship of Antal Apro. The re-elected president of the National Assembly said in his inaugural address:

"The overwhelming majority of our electors said an explicit yes to the election call of the Patriotic People's Front, expressing by their votes, too, their agreement with our great national program of building an advanced socialist society. At the parliamentary and councils elections of June 8, party members and non-party people pledged support for the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Patriotic People's Front in the belief of serving thereby the good of our entire people. "The most important task facing our parliament in the foreign political field," he continued, "is to place the international activities of our state--like in the past--to the service of peace and social progress. This is particularly important now when the international situation has been aggravated and edged through the machinations of the enemies of peace. For this reason, we cherish and strengthen our ties of friendship and alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union. We declare solidarity with the peoples and states fighting for national independence and social progress. As to our foreign political activities, we continue to seek mutually advantageous relations and cooperation with every state regardless of its social system--in keeping with the principles of peaceful co-existence."

"Our parliament sees its task for the next five years in promoting the construction of the advanced socialist society by implementing the resolutions of the 12th party congress and the Patriotic People's Front program, in the interests of our whole people, the socialist future of our homeland and the cause of peace."

The president next called attention to the next job of the National Assembly to elect the president, the two vice-presidents, the secretary and the 17 members of the Presidential Council. A joint proposal on this matter has been pur forth by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Parliament adopted the proposal unanimously. Accordingly, Pal Losonczi became president, Sandor Gaspar and Dr Rezso Trautmann vice-presidents, and Imre Katona secretary of the Presidential Council, whose members are: Sandor Barcs, Dr Tibor Bartha, Mrs Geza Banati, Imre Biro, Mrs Zoltanne Desi, Mrs Laszlo Erdei, Sandor Gyore, Mrs Sandor Horvath, Janos Kadar, Gyula Kallai, Dr Sandor Nagy, Laszlo Nanasi, Karoly Nemeth, Dr Gabor Petri, Ignac Pioker, Gyula Uszta and Dr Miklos Vida.

New Cabinet

LD271853 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, told the afternoon session of the house that the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic had held its first meeting.

He also announced that in agreement with the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front on the election of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the attorney general, the Presidential Council has forwarded a note to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly unanimously adopted the Presidential Council's suggestion concerning the various offices.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Gyorgy Lazar
Deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers	Gyorgy Aczel, Janos Borbandi, Lajos Faluvegi, Jozsef Marjai
Domestic trade minister	Dr Vilmos Saghy
Home minister	Dr Istvan Horvath
Health minister	Dr Emil Schultheisz
Construction and urban development minister	Dr Kalman Abraham
Defence minister	Lajos Czinege
Justice minister	Dr Imre Markoja
Metallurgy and machine engineering minister	Istvan Soltesz
Light industry minister	Mrs Janos Keseru
Communication and post minister	Arpad Pullai
Culture minister	Imre Pozsgay
Foreign trade minister	Peter Veress
Foreign minister	Frigyes Puja
Agriculture and food minister	Jeno Vancsa
Labour minister	Dr Ferenc Trethon
Heavy industry minister	Dr Pal Simon
Finance minister	Dr Istvan Hetenyi
President of the National Planning Office	Lajos Faluvegi

Also at the proposal of the Hungarian Presidential Council, the National Assembly elected Dr Jeno Szilbereky as chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Dr Karoly Szijarto as attorney general of the Hungarian People's Republic. Following this, the members of the new government, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the attorney general took the oath of office.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD271735 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] In Budapest the new National Assembly has elected its officeholders, the permanent committees and the Presidential Council. Since then the Presidential Council has already held its session. It has discussed the joint proposal of the party Central Committee and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. On the basis of this it then submitted to the National Assembly proposals for the election of the government chairman, deputy chairmen and members, the president of the Supreme Court and the attorney general. It adopted a decree on the modification of the law relating to the list of ministries. According to this, the tasks of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education will henceforth be taken over by the Ministry of Culture and Education.

The Presidential Council has made decisions on issues of personnel. In recognition of their merits, on account of their being transferred to other departments, it has relieved Janos Gosztonyi, Istvan Hetenyi, Ferenc Molnar and Jeno Szilbereky, state secretaries of the Ministry of Education, the National Planning Office, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Justice, respectively.

At the same time it has appointed Gyula Borics, Janos Hoos and Andras Korcsogh state secretaries of the Ministry of Justice, the National Planning Office and the Ministry of Culture and Education, respectively. It has appointed Karoly Garamvolgyi brigadier-general of the customs and internal revenue police.

NEW MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

LD272244 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)--The June 24, 1980 session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee adopted a decision on appointments and organizational matters. The HSWP Central Committee appointed Istvan Huszar, member of the Central Committee, as chief director of the HSWP CC's Institute for Social Studies. The HSWP CC appointed Sandor Lakos, member of the CC, as scientific director of the HSWP CC's Institute for Social Studies. With due recognition to his contribution, the HSWP CC relieved Janos Hoos of his post of the CC department head due to his appointment to an important state office. The HSWP CC appointed Laszlo Ballai, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Economic Policy Department, as head of the department.

Due to their appointments elsewhere, the HSWP CC relieved Janos Hoos, Istvan Huszar and Gyula Szeker as members of the CC Economic Policy Committee and elected Laszlo Ballai and Istvan Hetenyi as members. Istvan Huszar was elected member of the HSWP CC's Agitation and Propaganda Committee.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA CONFLICT

LD291658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers have discussed the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border at their session in Kuala Lumpur. What has in fact happened in this extremely dangerous region? Here is a background briefing by Miklos Keleti:

When I visited Cambodia and Vietnam in the middle of May, one could already sense that something was about to happen. First there were merely rumors about 50,000 to 60,000 Pol Pot men being ready for deployment, for the time being in Thailand. Then the news was confirmed by official Vietnamese sources. But how did the scattered, badly equipped guerrillas who had escaped to Thailand from the mopping-up actions of the Vietnamese Army become once again an army ready for action? Where have the guns come from? Who armed the tens of thousands of Khmer Rouge warriors again and through what channels?

The Thai authorities could not have stopped this happening even had they wanted to. Commerce is in the hands of the ethnic Chinese bourgeoisie and Beijing used these channels for sending arms to the Pol Pot men. The only thing that the Thai Government had to be persuaded to do was to time the action of sending back these forces for the beginning of the rainy season, when the mobile guerrilla groups enjoy an advantage over the less mobile, mechanized Vietnamese forces. One of the main organizers of the action, China, has for the time being remained in the background. The United States, on the other hand, has appeared on the scene. Muskie, the head of Washington's diplomacy, appeared at the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference and declared: The intrusion of Vietnamese forces into Thai territory threatens peace. Thus U.S. diplomacy does not wish to acknowledge the presence of the Pol Pot guerrillas, yet the Vietnamese forces in the border area fight these guerrillas and not Thailand. Naturally, it is not impossible that clashes between Vietnamese and Thai forces might take place. U.S. diplomacy now uses these incidents, taken out of context, for continuing and perhaps even strengthening the foreign political line which became dominant after the events in Afghanistan.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON VENICE ECONOMIC SUMMIT

AU271530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 80 p 4

[Istvan Kovacs article: The Venice Conference; The Differences Have Not Been Resolved"]

[Text] Differences characterized the beginning and end of the Venice economic summit meeting of the leaders of the seven principal Western countries. The purpose of the conference, which was the sixth of its kind, was to discuss the economic problems that weaken the capitalist world and implement joint measures to find a way out of the crisis.

The participants in the conference had to face a fairly grave situation, since business life is stagnating and production has declined in their countries. In the seven countries, 18 million people are unemployed and this is accompanied by inflation approaching double-digit figures. It is general knowledge that the center of the crisis is the United States, which has lost its unequivocal economic superiority among the "seven" in recent years, and that its rate of development is lower than that of its West European and Japanese partners. Consequently, the proportion of U.S. production and trade has considerably decreased in overall world production and trade, while the proportion of Japanese and West European production and trade has considerably increased.

Refusal To Accept the Responsibility

In accordance with an appraisal submitted by the United States, the participants in the Venice conference tried to make the oil-producing countries primarily responsible for the economic problems of both the advanced and the developing world. The wasteful expenditure in the arms race and its effect in upsetting the equilibrium of national economies were not mentioned. The wordy declaration adopted on economic issues summarizes the economic measures decided upon for the eighties. Among those, the greatest emphasis is placed on an energy-management program, with details on a reduction of crude oil consumption at its center. According to the program, in 10 years the "seven" will reduce the percentage of oil in their energy consumption from 53 to 50 percent. They plan to double their coal production and create new energy sources. In addition, they plan to introduce tax measures serving the development of new alternative energy technologies and the reduction of oil consumption. However, with regard to the latter, it is worth recalling the fiasco suffered by President Carter in Congress a few weeks ago. Considering that Carter, Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing alike are facing elections, increasing emphasis is being placed on national interests, and a vigorous initiation of the adopted economic programs cannot be expected. Therefore, one can regard the summit conference's long-term economic resolution primarily as a blind for disguising the differences in interests that exist among the seven.

The French middle-class press regards the gist of the economic resolutions of the Venice summit conference as "modest"--mainly because the intentions laid down in them were included in the Tokyo closing communique a year ago, but have not produced any results. According to the paper of the Gaullists, if the matter were not so alarming, it would actually be entertaining to compare the Tokyo and Venice resolutions. This year, at the most, a few more tears were shed because of the high price of crude oil, the devastation of inflation and the slowing down of growth. Yet, good intentions were not lacking in Tokyo, either, and the same people were assembled this time in Venice as well. The Tokyo resolutions were ineffectual. Why should it be different now?--asks the paper.

Political issues were officially not included in the Venice conference's agenda, but because of their bearing on economic problems and the discrepancy in appraising the world situation, they could not be eliminated from Venice. Indeed, they came to the fore. President Carter came with the unconcealed intention of uniting his allies on the platform of current U.S. foreign policy, thus to improve his impaired international and domestic prestige.

Carter Has Not Achieved His Political Goal

In this respect, however, the U.S. President made a bad beginning prior to the conference when he criticized the French president for having had talks with President Brezhnev in Warsaw, and sent a letter of consescending tone to Chancellor Schmidt in connection with his impending Moscow visit. Chancellor Schmidt also answered Carter publicly, and he declared in Venice as well that he attributes great significance to the exchange of views and did not request any mandate for his Moscow talks. As for the French president, he expressed his appreciation of his discussions with Brezhnev both before the summit meeting and at his talks with Carter in Venice. It is known that Leonid Brezhnev had informed President Giscard d'Estaing of the fact that the Soviet Union, continuing on the path of a policy of detente, in order to confirm its good will, would withdraw from Afghanistan those troops whose presence was no longer absolutely necessary there. The French president declared at his Venice news conference that he regarded the Soviet announcement as a positive step.

It is indubitable that the Soviet step had a noteworthy impact on the Venice conference. CORRIERE DELLA SERA said that "by virtue of it, Brezhnev has become a participant in the conference." Afterwards, the diversity of the Western allies' views became even more perceptible, despite the fact that the joint communique ultimately reiterated the previous Western position on the Afghan issue. In any case, it is clear: Washington would like to exert pressure on the Soviet Union in this matter even after Venice. And the PCF daily L'HUMANITE also stressed that, by disregarding the Afghan Government's latest statement, the participants in the Venice conference had turned their back on the prerequisites necessary for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem.

The Door Is Open for Negotiations

In its own way, the Venice conference reflects that West Europe, too, feels the effect of the fact that the Soviet Union is urging a political settlement of problems, a settlement through negotiations, and that it leaves all doors open in this respect. A position was adopted in favor of this also by a CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Monday (23 June), which stressed that negotiations should be held with strict adherence to the principles of equality and equal security. "This fully applies to Soviet-U.S. relations as well," stressed the resolution. "This position is finding supporters among statesmen both in the West and the nonaligned countries. Detente has taken deep roots in contemporary international life, and realistic conditions exist for detente to remain the predominant trend of world politics."

Giscard's and Brezhnev's Warsaw talks, Schmidt's imminent Moscow talks, the Soviet initiative made in the Afghan matter and, last of all, the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee resolution also are indicative of the fact that the supporters of the cold war have failed to succeed--and will not succeed in the future, either--to freeze East-West relations.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER

27 June Activities

LD271432 Warsaw PAP in English 1327 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--Friday was the third day of French Minister of Defence Yvon Bourges' official visit to Poland at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. Today, the French guest visited, among other things, Krakow and its monuments, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the salt mines in Wieliczka, near Krakow. He also visited the paratroopers from the 6th Pomeranian Airborne Division in Krakow.

The French minister was accompanied by Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the Ministry of National Defence leadership and commander of the Warsaw Military District, Gen. Wlodzimierz Oliwa.

Meeting With Babiuch

LD281055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch today received Yvon Bourges, the minister of defense of the French Republic. Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff and deputy minister of national defense, took part in the meeting.

Meeting With Gierek

LD281097 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun, PAP--France's Minister of Defence Yvon Bourges ended a four-day official visit in Poland at the invitation of the Polish minister of defence, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Today, Minister Yvon Bourges was received by the 1st secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Edward Gierek. Edward Gierek presented the consistent stance of Poland and other socialist countries on the most important cause of today, defence, consolidation and deepening of the process of detente in Europe and worldwide. An essential step forward would be the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in Warsaw. During the talks emphasis was laid on the development of Polish-French relations in favour of security and peaceful stabilisation in Europe.

The meeting was held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. It was attended by Polish minister of defence, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and by the Polish Army's chief of staff, Gen Florian Siwicki. Present was France's Ambassador to Poland, Jacques Dupuy.

Also today, the French minister was received by Prime Minister Edward Babiuch.

Under a military programme of his visit, the French minister saw a show of combat skills of the Polish Navy ships. He was also shown higher pilotage [as received], a Polish pilot officers' training base in Deblin and training fields of the 6th Pomeranian Airborne Division. During the visit the French minister also had an opportunity of meeting Polish war veterans from World War II, especially those who struggled for France's defence and liberation. The French delegation visited Warsaw, Krakow and Gdansk.

During their talks, Polish minister of defence, Gen Wojcieoh Jaruzelski and Yvon Bourges exchanged views on many problems of mutural interest. The visit was held in a friendly atmosphere.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY; COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT

For Austrian media reportage on the visit of Premier Babiuch to Austria, his talks with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, see the Austria section of the 30 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES PDRY PLANNING MINISTER

LD272316 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 June, PAP--Poland's vice premier, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, today received Minister of Planning of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Dr. Faraj ibn Ghanim, now on an official visit to this country, to discuss the two nations' economic cooperation and its further development. Both sides also exchanged information about key economic issues of the two countries.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS 30 JUNE

LD300948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] At 1000 the third plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee began in Warsaw. The deliberations are being chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

As the first point on the agenda, Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is reading a paper of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on the further development and improvement of the protection of public health.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POSTS

AU271510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 80 p 5

["Cadre Reshuffle Chronicle"]

[Text] PAP--At the motion of the corresponding ministers, the Council of Ministers chairman has recalled Albin Kostrzewski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, and Konrad Kozlowski from the post of under secretary of state and first vice minister of communications. The Council of Ministers chairman thanked the recalled officials for their work performed hitherto at the leading state posts.

The Council of Ministers chairman appointed Adam Glazur as chief inspector of the power economy.

Born in 1933 at Kolaczyce, Krosno Voivodship, into a workers family, Adam Glazur completed his higher education in 1956 at the electric department of the mining and metallurgical academy in Krakow, and received the diploma of an electrical engineer.

From 1956 to 1964 he worked at the Krosno household glass factory as chief electrician, chief engineer and director. In 1964-69 he was department chief in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

In 1969 he was appointed as under secretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, simultaneously performing, as of 1974, the duties of first deputy minister; and from 1975 to 23 June 1980, he was minister of construction and construction materials industry. He is PZPR Central Committee candidate member.

GIEREK VISITS SKIERNIEWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD281056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today arrived in Skierniewice Voivodship where he met the executive of the party voivodship committee. During the meeting the most important social and economic tasks and ways of putting them into practice were discussed.

Edward Gierek then visited the Unitra-Zatra radio trasformers factory in Skierniewice. The factory, one of Poland's main suppliers of low-power transformers, is coping well with this year's tasks and has increased both domestic market and export supplies. Edward Gierek took interest in the results of the modernization of the factory, and in the efficient meeting of our electronic industry's needs.

GIEREK MEETS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

LD272312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Deputy Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Main Administration of the Christian Social Association today.

JARUZELSKI, KRUCZEK ATTEND VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS 26 JUNE

LD270856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The cycle of sessions of voivodship party executive committees connected with a discussion of the most vital issues pertaining to the socioeconomic development of individual voivodships and of the whole country, and in particular the issues and directives contained in the letters from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, to the first secretaries of voivodship committees, is coming to an end.

The voivodship party Executive Committee held a session in Wroclaw today with the participation of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Also holding a session today was the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship Party Executive Committee with the participation of Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Central Control Commission.

During the deliberations, a particularly great amount of attention was devoted to matters concerning the discipline of work forces, matters concerning measures to prevent unjustified absenteeism by workers, and matters concerning the excessive turnover of cadres. Also stressed was the need for the rational management of raw and other materials, fuels and energy.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES PRIZEWINNERS 28 JUNE

LD290226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A meeting with winners of the chairman of Council of Ministers' prizes for artistic work for young people and children was held today in the palace of the Council of Ministers. These annual prizes are awarded on the occasion of the International Day of the Child.

The ceremony was attended by Edward Babiuch, Member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the Politburo, Kazimierz Rokoszewski, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee; Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs; Krzysztof Kruszewski, the minister of education; and Zygmunt Najdowski, the minister of culture and art. Speaking to the winners, Premier Edward Babiuch said:

[Begin Babiuch recording] Culture has been given a special role in the work of raising the young generations. It has great capabilities of influencing children and enriching their emotional world and developing their deep feelings, aspirations and interests. Children, who by their nature learn easily and are sensitive, show a particular susceptibility to everything that is good, beautiful and just--in a word all the humanitarian and patriotic values which help men choose the best way of living and the best way of serving the nation.

The creators of our socialist culture understand well their special mission. (?It is reflected) in films, music, works of visual art, on the theater stage, in radio and television, where they teach love for the fatherland and how to appreciate beauty and be sensitive, and where they shape the respect for work and the efforts of others. The heroes of the works become examples to follow, they free the ambition of becoming better and more noble.

I convey expressions of the deepest respect and best thanks to all the creators in art and literature who work for children and young people, through the winners who are present here, for their magnificent pieces of art, for their work on development of minds and stimulation of hearts, for their love of the world of children.

The prizes which will be presented represent the recognition by the leadership of the party, the government and the whole community of your artistic creativity, and express the high rank of your efforts. I wish you, dear prizewinners, further success in your creative work. Let the duty performed for our socialist culture and the gratitude of children and young people who are the most precious treasure of our nation be always the source of well justified satisfaction for you. Please receive, dear friends, the wishes of best successes in your personal lives. [applause, end recording]

JABLONSKI RECEIVES LAWYERS SUPREME COUNCIL PRESIDIUM

LD272314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Lawyers in the Belweder Palace. Its members outlined the basic problems of their profession and participation in the country's socioeconomic development. The role played by lawyers in the conditions of a developing socialist society was the central issue in the discussion.

Touching on the great traditions of Polish law, the participants discussed the evolution of this branch of the lawyers' profession. Lawyers' tasks in disseminating knowledge about the law among the public, and the necessity for a wide participation by lawyers in social life, in the bodies and institutions of socialist democracy, were emphasized. Much attention was focused on the work of lawyers' councils and teams. The chairman of the State Council wished the Supreme Council of Lawyers further successes, expressing the wish that the huge trust traditionally placed by individual citizens in lawyers' work may always be used as fully as possible in the interests both of individuals seeking legal aid and the public at large.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA BEGINS OFFICAL TALKS

AU272127 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1980--Official talks began in Bucharest between Stefan Andrei, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

During their exchange of views the sides tackled problems of the international political life, stressing the necessity for all states and governments to intensify efforts in view of halting the course towards the aggravation of the international political climate, of resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente and independence, of settling peacefully all the interstate litigations, of promoting the cause of security and collaboration, of making the cause of socialism triumph.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU281432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, who is on an official friendly visit in our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive development of relations of friendship and cooperation and solidarity at various levels between the two parties, states and peoples and expressed the desire to act to expand political relations and to deepen bilateral cooperation and collaboration, especially during the next 5-year plan, and stressed that this is in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace.

The two sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international life viewed as particularly complex and contradictory. Within this framework, the two sides stressed that the highest duty of all states is to take very determined action to stop the aggravation of the tension in international life, to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for national independence.

During the talk, which took place in warm comradely atmosphere, the two sides stressed the importance of taking urgent and effective measures to resolve the state of tension and conflict in various parts of the world and all interstate disputes by political means and negotiations and to unflinchingly observe each people's right to develop freely and independently and its right to master its own destiny.

During the discussions, priority was given to matters pertaining to eliminating underdevelopment and reducing economic gaps between states. In this context, the two sides stressed the need to thoroughly prepare the coming UN special session. They also stressed the increasingly important role incumbent on the socialist countries, the developing countries and the nonaligned countries in the struggle for the triumph of the peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and social progress. Both sides expressed the desire to strengthen cooperation between Romania and Cuba in resolving the major international problems confronting mankind.

Documents Signed

AU281818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, signed in Bucharest on June 28 the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba on legal assistance in family and penal civil causes, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications and the Cuban minister of foreign affairs signed the agreements between the governments of the two countries on collaboration and cooperation in posts and telecommunications.

Conclusion of Talks

AU291934 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Talks ended today in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. The two ministers examined the current state of and prospects for Romanian-Cuban relations in various areas. They expressed the two countries' determination to further develop their cooperation in all fields, on the basis of the principles of international solidarity, independence and noninterference in internal affairs, and comradely mutual assistance, in accordance with the decisions taken on the occasion of meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro. This is in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples and of the cause of international socialism and peace.

In exchanging views on current international affairs, the two ministers emphasized that all states and governments must intensify their efforts to halt the aggravation of the international political climate, to resume and continue the policy of detente and cooperation, of independence and peace in the world. They also stressed the need to settle all conflicts between states through negotiations and on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, non-use or threat of force, and with the participation of all states.

Stressing the role of the nonaligned movement in the implementation of a policy of independence, the sides emphasized the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the member states, on the basis of the nonaligned movement's fundamental principles and guidelines, in constructively settling international problems. They also reasserted the two countries' determination to further contribute to unite the efforts of all states to adopt disarmament, and primarily nulcear disarmament, measures.

Romania and Cuba are determined to intensify their cooperation with the socialist and developing countries to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, to thoroughly prepare and attain specific results at the UN General Assembly special session in September. They stressed the need for steps to democratize international relations, to increase the UN role and efficiency in solving all mankind's problems, and in establishing peace, security and cooperation throughout the world, in the interests of the cause of peace and progress. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER LISULO BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU272128 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1980--The official talks between the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zambia Daniel M. Lisulo began in Bucharest on June 27.

During the talks conducted in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and solidarity establis[h]etween the two countries and peoples, and the decisive role was highlighted, of the [i]erviews and talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda in the a[m]plification and diversification of the Romanian-Zambian relations on multiple planes.

Then, they extensively exchanged views on the current stage of the economic collaboration between the two countries and analyzed the possibilities, ways and means for the initiation of fresh actions meant to contribute to a fruitful cooperation in sectors of mutual interest, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples. At the same time they approached problems regarding the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Zambian commercial exchanges.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU281434 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, who is on an official visit in our country.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality, the two sides stressed the fruitful development of relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between Romania and Zambia on the basis of the important decisions and understandings concluded during the Romanian-Zambia summit talks in Bucharest and Lusaka. They stressed that there are broad opportunities to deepen and diversity political, economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation of common interest and expressed their joint desire to act to implement the agreements concluded by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda.

They also discusses certain aspects of the current international political situation. Both sides expressed concern over the recent deterioration of international relations owing to the intensification of the policy of force and diktat and of redividing the spheres of influence and owing to the violation of peoples' rights to develop freely and independently, without any outside interference. The two sides stressed the need to take action to stop the worsening of the world atmosphere and to resolve--by political means and negotiations the state of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the world, to stop the arms race and to reduce military expenditures and to resume and strengthen the trend toward detente, peace and independence. Appreciating the proper preparation of this year's UN special session devoted to the problems of the new international economic order, the two sides pointed out that under current conditions it is necessary to strengthen the unity of action of the developing countries so as to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment. They voiced their full support for the struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and against the apartheid policy and against all forms of foreign domination and oppression. They reasserted Romania's and Zambia's determination to cooperate more and more closely on a foreign policy level.

Official Dinner

AU281555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--On June 27, the Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet offered an official dinner in honour of Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia.

In the toasts proposed during the dinner the two prime ministers highlighted with extreme satisfaction the continuously ascending course of the relations between the two countries, their joint will to give new prospects to the relations of collaboration on multiple planes. The Romanian prime minister and the Zambian prime minister proposed toasts to the good health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of President Kenneth Kaunda, to the continuous development of the Romaian-Zambian friendship and cooperation, to the progress and prosperity of both peoples, to peace in the whole world.

Final Talks

AU281814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--The official talks between Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, and Daniel M. Lisulo, Zambian prime minister, concluded in Bucharest on June 28.

Conducted in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and full understanding, the talks offered the opportunity of identifying fresh ways and concrete means to secure the development of the Romanian-Zambian relations, the finalization of collaboration and cooperation ventures in various sectors of activity.

In the spirit of the understandings and orientations covenanted during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda, the two sides decided to act for expanding the economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the field of industry, agriculture, capitalization of mine deposits, in view of increasing their reciprocal goods deliveries.

At the conclusion of the talks, the two prime ministers signed the protocol regarding the development of economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia.

The same day the Zambian prime minister together with the officials accompanying him, arrived in Constanta County for a short visit. They visited the resorts on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

Economic Agreement

LD281046 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Romania today agreed to assist Zambia develop her agriculture and mineral resources. After the first round of talks at victory palace, which lasted for more than 3 hours, Romania agreed in principle to explore Zambia's uranium and petroleum products. The agreement was disclosed shortly after a closed session between Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo and his Romanian counterpart, Mr Ilie Verdet.

Experts from the two countries will map out details on the exploration of uranium and petroleum products. The Romanian Government has also shown interest in the production of uranium and petroleum products. The Romanian Government has also shown interest in the production of copper [words indistinct].

Romania and Zambia also discussed agricultural co-operation with emphasis on the role the socialist state has played in "operation food production"recently announced by President Kaunda. Mr.Lisulo leaves for Copenhagen, Denmark, on Monday.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER OREJA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD272354 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] During the first day of his official visit to Romania, Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja met his Romanian counterpart, Mr Andre. During their meeting they discussed the international political scene, analyzing the worldwide situation and the most appropriate ways of finding solutions to the problems of the present day. In particular they studied the coming meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the subjects of Afghanistan and the Middle East, as well as the focal points of tension of the Gulf, Middle East and Mediterranean.

This evening, after talks on subjects of bilateral interest, the Romanian Minister gave a dinner in honor of Oreja. Tomorrow the Spanish minister will be recieved by President Ceausescu with whom he will hold a meeting before returning to Madrid.

Beginning of Talks

AU281547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--The talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre began on June 27.

They analyzed the stage of the implementation of the decisions and understandings concluded on the occasion of the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Spain on May 1979.

Satisfaction was expressed at the continuous development of the economic, technico-scientific and cultural exchanges, and the joint will was stressed to further expand and diversify these exchanges as well as the cooperation on multiple planes between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers expressed their concern for the worsening of international tension and highlighted the necessity to act for preventing tension from mounting, for resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and independence. They opined that the thorough preparation and successful unfolding of the Madrid meeting are, given the current conditions, imperatives that all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act should, take into consideration.

The two foreign ministers agreed on the organization of periodical bilateral consultations in view of a close collaboration for the preparation, unfolding and successful conclusion of the meeting. At the same time they underlined the importance of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order highlighting the special significance of the good preparation of this year's special session of the UN General Assembly.

The two ministers shared the opinion of their governments that now, more than ever, everything should be done for the settlement of all problems and conflicts only be negotiations, irrespectective of the geographical area in which they occured.

They agreed that Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the observance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determiniation, inclusive of the right to its own, independent state, the securing of independence and sovereignty of all states in that region are necessary for achieving a global peace in the Middle East.

The Romanian and Spanish foreign ministers reaffirmed their joint wish to intensify collaboration on an international plane.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU281430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, who paid an official visit to our country.

During the talk, occasioned by this first official visit of a Spanish foreign minister to Romania, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that an important development of relations between the two countries has been noted in the past years. They noted that this positive development took place especially following the official visit of the head of the Romanian state to Spain, which has given a forceful impetus and has opened up broad prospects to Romanian-Spanish relations. In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of understandings concluded during the Romanian-Spanish summit dialogue and expressed their common determination to act to implement them, so as to ensure a constantly upward and fruitful course for bilateral cooperation.

They expressed their mutual desire to give the traditional Romanian-Spanish relations a broader scope and richer content and to activate economic relations and explore and seek new fields of cooperation and to conclude cooperation ventures in third markets and to expand and deepen cooperation in science, culture, education and in other sectors of activity. They stressed that the sustained promotion of Romanian-Spanish relations is to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations.

The two sides also discussed major aspects of the current international political situation and assessed that at this time it is necessary to increase efforts aimed at eliminating tension from international life and to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for national independence and of the assertion of each people's right to free and independent development. The two sides also believed that the interests of international peace and security require that all disputes and all states of tension and conflict that still persist in various parts of the world be resolved exclusively by political means and negotiations.

Taking into consideration that Spain will play host to the coming meeting on European security and cooperation, the two sides naturally paid special attention to these questions. They stressed the need to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting so that it will give a new impetus to the implementation, as an indivisible whole, of the provisions of the Final Helsinki Act and that it will lead to tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament and contribute to the broad and free development of cooperation among the European states and to the strengthening of the process of detente, something in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples on this continent and to those of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

It was stressed that the current international situation makes it more necessary for all states, irrespective of their size or social system, to actively and equally participate in resolving the complex problems confronting mankind. They reasserted Romania's and Spain's desire to closely cooperate in the international arena and to contribute to the proper organization and progress of the Madrid meeting and to the activity devoted to eliminating underdevelopment, to reducing economic gaps between states, to establishing a new world economic order and to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to creating a climate of security, trust and fruitful cooperation on the European continent and at a world level, to building a world that will ensure peace, each nation's independence and free development. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Madrid Report on Talks

LD281700 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] This morning Marcelino Oreja met the president of Romania; Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bucharest.

At the end of the meeting Mr Oreja said that the future entry of Spain into NATO had not been discussed since this was an exclusively Spanish subject and that, according to the Helsinki Final Act, each country has the inalienable right to choose its allies.

The Spanish minister described his meeting with President Ceausescu as highly positive and said that the meeting went beyond that of mere protocol.

Mr Oreja said that they discussed bilateral subjects at the meeting, made a detailed analysis of the international situation and stressed the fact that the Spanish and Romanian positions on the problem of the Middle East coincided.

Talks End

AU281817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--Talks concluded in Bucharest, on June 28, between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre. They traced fresh possibilities of expansion of the bilateral relations between Romania and Spain on various planes. Likewise, a host of actions were defined, for the deepening of the Romanian-Spanish collaboration, especially for the proper preparation, unfolding and finalization of the Madrid meeting due next autumn.

The same day, the two foreign ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the convention between the governments of Romania and Spain for avoiding double taxation on income and wealth, signed on May 24, 1979 in Madrid.

AGERPRES TERMS CARTER BELGRADE VISIT 'POSITIVE FACTOR'

AU251124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--The leading Romanian newspapers of June 25 carry an extensive dispatch from the AGERPRES special envoy in Belgrade which presents the course of first day of the official visit of friendship U.S. President Jimmy Carter is paying to Yugoslavia, pointing out that in the context of the current international political life that visit goes down as a highly important action. Obviously these contacts between two countries with different social systems represent a positive factor in the development of normal relations among states, in the intensification of manysided collaboration among peoples. Under the current circumstances, when international situation has deteriorated, the development of good interstate relations are meant to contribute to the lessening of tension and to the resumption of the process of [words indistinct] presupposes ever broader relations grounded on mutual respect, while the political talks, meetings and discussions are the only means able to ensure a climate of confidence, ensuring the settlement of the major issues in a new spirit, in the interests of each and every people, of the general cause of security and peace. That is why the visit the U.S. President Jimmy Carter is paying to Belgrade arrests the attention of the broadest circles of (?international public) opinion and is considered as a positive factor in the international political life as a whole.

BURTICA RECEIVES CYPRIOT PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU281550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1980--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on June 27 Iacovos Aristidou, director-general of the planning bureau of Cyprus, head of the Cypriot delegation to the second session of the Romanian-Cypriot Intergovernmental Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation, as well as other members of the delegation.

During the talk, highlighted were with satisfaction the results of the session with emphasis on the possibilities of developing commercial exchanges and mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL MEETS WITH BEGIN

AU281812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES), 28/6/1980--The prime minister of Israel, Menachem Begin, received the Romanian ambassador to Israel, Constantin Vasiliu, on starting his mission in that country. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Menachem Begin.

The Israeli prime minister referred with satisfaction to the meetings and talks he had with Romania's president whose strong personality is highly valuated and regarded for the great contribution he makes to the negotiated settlement of conflictual issues. During the talk, questions were approached concerning the development of bilateral relations, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH SCIENTISTS

AU281815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1980--Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, Director-General of the Central Institute of Chemistry (ICECHIM), received on June 28 Academician Bernard Pullman, president of the international Society of Quantum Chemistry, director of the Paris Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology of the "Rotschild" Foundation, and his wife Doctor Alberte Pullman, professor of the Paris University.

The French scientists highlighted their great satisfaction at meeting Academician Dr. Engineer Elena Ceausescu and expressed their high esteem and valuation of her world-reputed activity in science. They stressed also the impression left on them by the achievements scored by Romania in scientific research, education and culture.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they reviewed some current questions of orientation and development of modern scientific research, especially in chemistry. Emphasis was placed on the good relations established between Romanian and French scientists, the need for expanding and deepening this cooperation which serves the progress of the two countries and peoples, contributes to the development and strengthening of the links of friendship between Romania and France. They also pointed out how important it is to intensify the contacts among scientists everywhere for the progress of the whole of mankind, of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations. At the end of the interview, the French scientists, together with Elena Ceausescu, saw round several laboratories of the ICECHIM, as well as the exhibition arranged in the institute.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES MEANING OF SCHMIDT'S MOSCOW TRIP

LD281810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on the eve of the visit which Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, will pay to the Soviet Union beginning on Monday:

[Sundic] Following the Warsaw meeting between Giscard and Brezhnev, assessed both in Moscow and Paris as useful but without any striking results, the visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the Soviet Union represents a fresh opportunity for Western Europe--in many respects a greater opportunity than the meeting mentioned above--to find itself and to preserve its vital interests in the restricted maneuvering space between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The two meetings in Venice, that of the Western European Nine and of the great seven, have not provided the answer to the question whether in the present exacerbated international relations one can count on some hope regarding the revival of detente, which has been in a crisis for quite some time.

There is a great disharmony of interests between the United States and its West European allies. And this is not only with reference to the relations with the Soviet Union but also with regard to assessments of the Middle East crisis and the ways of solving it. In both cases American interests do not coincide with West European interests and vice versa. For, though West European countries agree with American assessments about the causes of the present international crisis, they--as opposed to the United States--are not convinced that American behavior either toward the Soviet Union or to the Middle and Near East is correct.

However, Western Europe feels its possibilities for bridging the gap dividing the two superpowers are very limited. Both Giscard's trip to Warsaw for a meeting with Brezhnez as well as Schmidt's forthcoming visit to Moscow are aimed at testing the possibility of establishing a broader dialogue with the Soviet Union. Both France and the FRG count on Moscow's greater flexibility and even on some concessions which would give Western Europe the right to demand the same of the United States.

The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan has been received in Western Europe as an encouraging, but insufficient, move. Schmidt will, in all likelihood, insist--as did Giscard a few days ago--on Moscow at least promising that it will soon withdraw all troops from Afghanistan.

Such a promise--even if not so quickly implemented--would signify Moscow's support for West European endeavors to continue to play its mediating role with more prospects for success. On the other hand, this would be a great justification of everything which Western Europe has done so far in the direction of relaxation of tension in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Of course, the Soviet Union, too, would reap great benefit from this, in the first place, political and economic benefits.

Although Chancellor Schmidt is more cautious than Giscard with reference to expectations on the results of the visit to Moscow, he will, perhaps precisely because of this, also be able to be more realistic in his assessments after the visit. It is realistic to assume that in Moscow they are conscious of this fact and in general of the significance of relations with the FRG and that they will not allow Schmidt to return to Bonn empty-handed.

It goes without saying that it would be illusory to believe that Western Europe, in its choice between alliance with America and its natural interests in developing and promoting relations with the Soviet Union, would turn its back on America. What Western Europe wants is to harmonize these two interests and not to give up any of them, in particular not the first one--its alliance with America.

What Western Europe still lacks and about which it is not always clear enough is a more precise attitude toward detente. For it is unclear whether Western Europe advocates primarily relaxation of tension between blocs, in view of the fact that conflicts between the superpowers lead it in an unenviable position, or universal detente. Should West European initiatives be restricted merely to more bearable living between the two rival blocs, they, as many similar ones, will not last long. One should expect that Western Europe is aware of that too.

CONSULTATIONS WITH SOVIETS ON CSCE HELD

LD272030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--Two-day consultations between the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs were held here in Belgrade. The consultations were devoted to topical questions of European security and cooperation and preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Madrid session.

The talks were conducted by Ambassador in the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Miroslav Zotovic and Ambassador in Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs Lev Mendelyevitch. Ambassador Mendelyevitch was also received by Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic.

Both sides underlined the significance of holding the Madrid session and expressed readiness to invest additional efforts to have the forthcoming CSCE Madrid session give concrete results and contribute to the strengthening of detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

DENDA REVIEWS PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

AU281922 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] The visit of the U.S. President to Yugoslavia confirmed that Yugoslav-American relations and cooperation are based and comprehensively advanced on firm and reliable foundations, set in the talks between Presidents Tito and Carter not quite 2 and a half years ago in Washington. By this very fact the visit was assessed on both sides as very successful. It manifested the continuity of the mutual dialogue and indicated its fruitful influences on an even more successful development and cooperation, for which there exist both readiness and unexploited opportunities on both sides.

The visit also demonstrated all the vitality of the Yugoslav foreign political principles which President Tito built and consistently applied in his activities to foster equitable international relations, peace in the world, trust and consideration, respect and noninterference in internal affairs of others--activities again appraised highly by the American side on this occasion.

In the present world of serious trials, conflicts and contradictions, precisely these principles are assuming special significance. This was pointed out in the Yugoslav-American talks, too, with the conviction that the policy of detente, international agreement and trust is the only alternative for the preservation of peace. This policy must be renewed, enhanced and advanced. But one must not close one's eyes to the causes which led to the crisis in the process of relaxation and to the conflicts and crises that must be solved in a peaceful way, through negotiations and in accordance with the well-known principles of international coexistence and the UN Charter.

Such Yugoslav-American agreement, as well as the statement that an all-embracing process of detente is necessary to include the widest possible number of countries and that it must be based on a strict respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, are an undoubted positive contribution in the present aggravated situation in the world. In this situation restraint from any endangering of the independence of other countries is of special importance and a persistent orientation toward negotiations is necessary so that the problems and crises of the world may be solved.

This emphasized need for detente and its possibilities was again a positive contribution to the preparations for the forthcoming European gathering in Madrid.

Regardless whether questions in which views were close or questions containing different approaches were discussed, the atmosphere of frankness, mutual respect, understanding and friendship permeated the Yugoslav-American dialogue. It did not remain unobserved that the U.S. President in Belgrade pointed out--more strongly than in the last few months--the readiness of Washington to preserve detente and dialogue in the world. The American recognition, as it is said in the joint declaration, that nonalignment is an important independent factor in international relations, and Carter's confirmation that the United States respects the wish of the nonaligned countries to decide themselves on their own development and international orientation are perceived as an evolution in the White House views of the present-day world.

The repeated support by the U.S. President for the independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yugoslavia not only reflected the U.S. perception of the lasting and consistent orientation of Yugoslavia in the internal and international spheres, but also was a recognition of its nonaligned policy, on the basis of which Yugoslavia builds cooperation and relations with all countries.

VRHOVEC TO DEPART 30 JUNE FOR OFFICIAL CSSR VISIT

LD291556 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is leaving tomorrow for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, the foreign affairs minister. In this way, the federal secretary is returning the visit which Chnoupek paid to our country 2 years ago.

Milosevic's Comment on Visit

LD292252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 80

[TANJUG editor Djordje Milosevic commentary]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is leaving tomorrow for yet another foreign political tour. Here is Djordje Milosevic, TANJUG editor.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovic will start tomorrow his official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Minister for Foreign Affairs Chnoupek.

The meeting between the two ministers will represent a resumption of the continued exchange of views by the high-ranking leaders of the two countries,for 2 years ago Chnoupek visited Yugoslavia, in 1977 Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, visited Prague, and exactly a year ago Czechoslovak Premier Strougal was in Yugoslavia. These meetings and talks have contributed to a better mutual acquaintance and development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. A special incentive and impact to this cooperation had been given by meetings between President Tito and Husak.

In addition to talks about bilateral relations, which are developing successfully, the two ministers are also expected to exchange views on the most topical international issues. In this context it is likely that the greatest attention will be paid to crisis hotbeds, relaxation of international tension, European trends, disarmament and other issues.

On topical international problems, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia do not always have identical views. However, differences in the attitudes to individual issues should not represent an obstacle to successful and comprehensive bilateral cooperation. Yugoslavia wants to develop all-round friendly relations with Czechoslovakia, as with all other countries, on the basis of equality, respect for the principles of sovereignty and non-interference, and consideration for the differences in the international position and specific features of internal development.

The visit by Josip Vrhovec to Czechoslovakia is expected to make a contribution to such endeavors.

DIMITRIJEVIC DISCUSSES BLOC RIVALRY, NONALIGNMENT

AU282020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] The world in which we live is burdened by old and new crises. Their common denominator is the crisis of the bipolarity of detente. One could even say that some new crises provoked at the beginning of the year are a product of the intention to prevent the natural decay of bipolarity as an outdated basis of detente. This is to say that it is not detente but its basis--bipolarity--untenable in the modern world, which is in crisis.

Since the war, when the victorious powers secretly or publicly divided the world into their own spheres of interest and created their own military-political blocs of obedient executors of their policy, the world has essentially changed. The decolonization included a large number of newly liberated countries in the international community. The United Nations was created by some 50 countries, but the number of members is now triple that and it will be even larger.

Nonalignment as the policy and practice of the newly liberated countries to perform their equal, democratic role in the further development of the international community autonomously, independently and without pressure and imposition of the stronger ones, has become confirmed and has become a global factor of world policy.

In their remaining contests, the big powers and blocs continue their suicidal armaments race. This burdens to a great extent the strong natural and human potentials of those rearming, who in this way do not contribute to but harm their own development and the development of other countries, as well as peace in the world. At the same time they try to legalize their alleged right to various forms of interference in the internal affairs of other, even nonaligned countries, their right to intervention and to military, political and economic pressure when public or secret agreements on spheres of interest are at stake, when the big powers believe that they may be able to expand their sphere of interest or to impose it by force.

This tendency of imposing bloc rivalries as a legal right for intervention is more dangerous than the local crises themselves; these crises serve as a welcome excuse for bloc contests. This is the central theme of the nonaligned countries in the present-day international relations. Nonalignment cannot bypass it in its activities.

The tendency to legalize the right of might with various excuses is present in the crises concerning Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as in the crises concerning Palestine, Iran, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, in Southern Africa, in the Cyprus problem, Western Sahara and in the unification of Korea.

All this shows that peace is indivisible, that there is no point in the world that is not indirectly or directly disturbed, involved or endangered by any crisis at any other point of the globe. All the elements of world crises come to a point in every crisis hotbed. Every hotbed contains all the elements of the world crises. Therefore detente cannot be bipolar or multipolar but only all-embracing. And all the countries must participate in it on an equal footing, each as an independent active factor of the international community.

This applies to Europe, too. Its security cannot be an isolated ivory tower. Peace in Europe depends on peace in the world, just as much as peace in the world depends on peace in Europe.

Therefore all the solutions striving to prevent a negative development, to replace the outdated bipolarity with comprehensive, equal international cooperation, to recognize the right of every people to decide itself on its own fate and to participate independently in the development of the international community constitute a step that should be welcomed, developed and strengthened.

This is the striving of the nonaligned policy. This is the basis of activities of nonaligned Socialist Yugoslavia. Thanks to such international activities, it has gained great prestige in the world.

There is no need to make special assurances to anybody that Yugoslavia will persist on this road, regardless of and even considering difficulties. Together with all the nonaligned countries and in equal cooperation with neighbors and with other world countries, Yugoslavia will continue to strive to overcome bloc narrowmindedness and for nonalignment, for the right of every people to contribute, independently and freely, to a democratic development of the world. This, for Yugoslavia is a fateful question for the future of socialism and the basic condition for international political and economic development, widest international cooperation and secure peace in the world.

This also is the message of the latest session of the SFRY Assembly.

NIN REBUTS CLAIMS TO NONALIGNED LEADERSHIP

AU282125 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1538 22 Jun 80 p 51

[Dr Ranko Petkovic commentary: "Challenge to Nonalignment: Problem of Leadership"]

[Text] In certain bloc circles, and also in certain nonaligned countries, one could lately encounter the view that the problem of leadership has arisen in the nonaligned movement. Some people claim that the nonaligned movement has been "deprived of its head" and that this is being felt in the dilemmas tearing it apart and in the absence of action that is necessary. Other people see the same problem in the "pretensions" of certain statesmen to take the nonaligned movement's helm into their hands and to impose themselves as leaders of the nonaligned movement.

What is involved?

First of all, it is necessary to note that the problem of leadership is being mechanically transferred to the nonaligned movement from those circles, primarily bloc circles, where the view has become deeply rooted that everywhere and in everything, not only in the structure of power but also in the mechanism of thinking, somebody must be a chief, a leader, or a commander. A textbook example is the military-political groupings of the big powers where the country which has the greatest military and economic power concentrated in its hands has the prerogative of the leading power. The leading power is the "first among the unequals." As a structural part of the bloc mise-en-scene, the leading power imposes the basic goals of the bloc strategy, determines the methods of their realization, insures the bloc monolithic unity. In brief, it personifies, represents and subordinates to itself the interests of the bloc involved.

The instruments and methods of bloc organization are alien to the nonaligned movement. Expressing the basic tendencies of historic development in our decades of the twentieth century--national liberation and the political, economic and social emancipation of peoples and implementing the principles and goals of the nonaligned policy--with the aim of building new international political and economic relations--the nonaligned movement represents a democratic form of rallying diverse countries that are equal and enjoy equal rights in everything. All instruments of coordination in the nonaligned movement are open to all nonaligned countries and are accessible to all nonaligned countries. The only interest that is personified in the policy of nonalignment and that is implemented in the nonaligned movement is, beyond any doubt, the common interest of all nonaligned countries. This fact is not doubted now even by those who once launched the thesis on nonalignment as a "third bloc."

Nonetheless, the question of leadership in the nonaligned movement arises in some places. Why?

If in this artificial dilemma we were to search for something rational, we could find it above all in the circumstance that with Tito's death the last of the great initiators of the nonaligned policy and movement departed from the historical scene. And, objectively speaking, the question may be asked who will be able in the future to influence the formulation and implementation of the nonaligned policy with such political prestige and influence? There is no doubt that the void is evident. But the confusion of the postulates is obvious. Neither Nehru, nor An-Nasir, nor Sukarno, nor Nkrumah, nor Tito--who was active politically and as a statesman for the longest time and, according to the admission of all, made the greatest contribution--were anointed leaders of the movement so that their countries might play, or could assume, the role of the leading center in the nonaligned movement.

Their extraordinary and exceptional historical role derived from the adherence of their countries to the principles and aims of nonalignment and the tremendous moral and political prestige which they, as fighters, statesmen and visionaries, attained in the defense of the ideas of freedom, independence and social justice. If this is borne in mind, it is quite clear that no nonaligned country, objectively speaking, can pretend to the role of a leading center in the nonaligned movement, and that the prestige and influence of each country emanates, and can only emanate, from its consistency in advocating and implementing the principles and aims of nonaligned policy.

As an argument for their propositions about the question of leadership being open, some people--such as (Regis Debre)--assert that the great "change of the generations" in the nonaligned movement coincides with the necessity to change from the field of "anti-bloc pacifism" to the field of "revolutionary anti-imperialism" and in this context to promote leaders who will be able to lead the movement in this new stage of its activities. From this argument a double ambition appears like a rabbit from a hat: the ambition for leadership and for redirecting the policy and the movement of nonalignment.

(Akiniyemi), director of the Nigerian institute for international relations, advocates a completely opposite viewpoint: that the great visionaries and builders of nonalignment who knew how to provide the answers to questions posed by history have been replaced by a generation of "shortsighted pragmatists." For him, the question of leadership is part of the fears for the fate of the nonaligned movement. A sincere and well-meant care for the future actions of the nonaligned movement in this case is certainly accompanied by an excessive dose of defeatism and pusillanimity.

Undoubtedly N. Rao, the Indian foreign minister, is closest to the truth. He links the era of great leaders of nonaligned countries with the time of victorious anticolonial revolutions, and he sees the present leaders as people who directly face the complex problems of the realization of national interests under the conditions of intensified bloc pressures, internal friction and unsolved economic problems.

Obviously it is not a question of "changing the guard" or of "destined" leaders in any bloc sense of the word or any other sense of the world. Rather it is a question of the need to urgently provide answers to topical questions posed to the nonaligned policy and movement, in a constantly new way, by the continued struggle for new political and economic relations. In contributing to the realization of these aims lies the "secret" of the moral and political prestige and influence of each nonaligned country, as well as of the leaders, just as it did in the past and as it will in the future. This is "hic rhodus hic salta" for all those who wish to be the "first among equals" in their devotion to the principles and aims of nonalignment and in a dynamic action of the nonaligned movement, in a moral and political sense.

ROTAR SAYS TRADE DEFICIT REDUCED; VIEWS PROSPECTS

LD292206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2024 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has reduced its trade deficit by 455 million dollars since the beginning of this year, stated Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar in an interview to TANJUG. Yugoslav exports will reach a sum of 900 million dollars per month in the second half of this year, he announced.

Such a volume of exports, said Rotar, is the condition for the country's balance-of-payments deficit not to exceed the two-billion-dollar level planned for 1980. Yugoslav imports this year are covered 56 percent--or 10 percent more than last year--with the country's exports. Yugoslavia plans this year to reduce its trade deficit by 40, and its balance-of-payments deficit by 50 percent compared to 1979.

Speaking of the recent devaluation of the dinar and other measures taken at the level of economic stabilization, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Rotar said that this opens the room for stronger operation of the laws of demand and supply and the strengthening of the role of the enterprises in planning the foreign trade trends. (?During) the next four to five years Yugoslavia counts on doubling its exports to reach about 15 billion dollars a year. The [word indistinct] is for the commodity exports to reach one billion dollars per month already this year. The new exchange rate of the dinar is expected to increase more considerably the Yugoslav foreign currency earnings from tourism. This ought to be Yugoslavia's first step in catching up with its Mediterranean and Alpine neighbours, whose foreign currency earnings from tourism are three times larger compared to Yugoslav ones.

DOLANC RECEIVES EL SALVADOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD271546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Guillermo Manuel Ungo Revelo, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement, who is visiting our country as the guest of the SAWPY of Yugoslavia. In the friendly conversation they talked about the current political situation in El Salvador and the possibilities of cooperation between the LCY and the National Revolutionary Movement of El Salvador.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD272150 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received a group of prominent representatives in the Mexican parliament who are on a several-day working visit to our country. Josip Vrhovec informed the guests of the foreign policy and international activity of Yugoslavia and the efforts being made by our country to improve the situation in the world and further affirm the policy of nonalignment. It was stressed in the talks that Yugoslav-Mexican relations are developing successfully and that real possibilities and mutual desire exist for them to be further promoted.

TANJUG ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION IN IRAN

LD291752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29 (TANJUG)--Nearly a month has passed since the convening of the Iranian Parliament and over a month since the European Economic Community [EEC] member-countries imposed, in the wake of the United States, economic sanctions against Iran, but the Iranian economy has not yet received priority in discussions among Iranian politicians.

Frequent political storms have so far obviously prevented or delayed a fundamental approach in dealing with the country's economic problems.

Imprecise statistics indicate that over a half of all factories are not working yet, while the unemployment figures vary, according to different sources, from three to five million. In the meantime, the oil revenue has dropped by over one-half.

Last year's revolution has brought freedom and political independence to Iran but the majority of experts have left the country, and so has capital.

Revolutionaries seem to have failed, or not to have had time enough to envisage economic difficulties and prepare the personnel to cope with them. Sixteen months after the victory of the February 1979 revolution, there is still no comprehensive and systematic economic development plan in Iran.

The oil revenue this year was originally expected to reach 25 billion dollars. Early in June however, planners were told of the necessity to change the budget, since the revenue from oil would amount to about 15 billion dollars.

It has not been officially announced yet but, judging by the present pace in exports, it seems that the oil revenue will reach about 10 billion dollars by the end of the year.

HODZA VIEWS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD271708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--President Tito has left behind an enormous legacy not only to Yugoslavs but also to the whole of mankind. This legacy includes Yugoslavia's independence, the policy of nonalignment and its friendship with almost all countries in the world. This was stated by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza in an interview to the Finnish television. He also said that Tito's legacy to Yugoslavia included "complete political stability and well defined guide-lines for the future."

Tito also left to the world a "vision of a more just world, the confidence in the possibility for preserving world peace and active peaceful co-existence based on the respect for the independence and equality of all states," stressed Fadilj Hodza.

Hodza specially emphasized that Tito's concept of Yugoslavia has been accepted by all Yugoslav nations and nationalities and that in the future it will also remain essentially what it was in Tito's time--a self-management socialist community of equal nations and nationalities in the internal sphere and a nonaligned, independent country in the international sphere.

Turning to the collective leadership in Yugoslavia, Hodza reminded that it is a part of the Yugoslav self-management system. "The implementation of this principle means further democratization of our society," said Hodza. He also underlined that in the multinational Yugoslavia, as a self-management socialist community, all its nations and nationalities have found the best possible, optimum conditions for their national and general development and for the maximum realization of personal freedoms and rights.

Assessing the present situation in Yugoslavia, Hodza stressed the resolve of all Yugoslavs to preserve their community "as it is, its full integrity and sovereignty".

"We shall remain completely autonomous and independent. We are ready and able to preserve our independence. We have a modern army and an efficient system of total national defence. We need nobody's protection", said Hodza.

In conclusion, Hodza said that Yugoslavia strives, by developing all forms of economic cooperation with all countries in the world, to maintain also in the future as high a level of economic growth as possible and the continuation of the increase of general and personal standard of living.

ROUNDTABLE ON MEDITERRANEAN PROBLEMS HELD IN DUBROVNIK

Grlickov Address

LD272116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 27 (TANJUG)--All elements of the world crises meet in the Mediterranean; the Mediterranean is the point of contact and the point of friction between the East and West, the north and south; it is a region in which different social systems come into contact and confront one another, it is the site of rivalry between military blocs. It is here that development and under-development directly meet.

The Mediterranean is a reflex focus and a kind of condensation of almost all world conflicts.

This picture of the Mediterranean in the context of security in Europe and in the world was given today by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, in his speech at the round table on the Mediterranean, which has begun at Dubrovnik.

The round table has gathered together about 70 non-government representatives from 11 Mediterranean countries, who will set forth, during the three-day consultation, their views in anticipation of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Linking the Mediterranean with the broader situation in the world and seeking elements for formulating ways out of crises, Grlickov pointed out that there is no (?global) way out of crisis which would not be European, nor is there a European way out of crisis which would not be Mediterranean.

Grlickov said that Yugoslavia does not underestimate the importance of bipolar detente, nor the results which it has given, but considers that bipolar detente has exhausted its possibilities and changes.

No formula of tripolar detente: two blocs plus the so-called (?Third) World, should be sought in this stand, he said. What results from non-alignment, he said, is only a concept of a universal detente, the participation of an increasingly broader circle of countries in solution of questions and conflicts without alignment with blocs.

Grlickov said that the rigid bloc reality is opposed by the reality of increasingly heterogenous interests and aspirations of continents, nations and social categories.

This, perhaps, is not so noticeable anywhere as in the Mediterranean where diversity leads the countries of this basin to approach in their independent movement in the international scene the concept of a universal detente. "In the crisis of bipolar detente changes of a universal one come into being. Not to make use of them and not to work on their realization would mean to a large extent to renounce detente in general", Grlickov said.

Grlickov said that it is necessary, in order that this way out be realistic, to find mechanisms for coordinating the heterogenous interests of all countries on all continents. Natural headquarters are the United Nations organization, especially when global problems and global portions of detente are in question.

Grlickov said that other, continental and regional mechanisms for coordination of interests and positions can give and have given [word indistinct] in many specific aspects.

Europe has given its positive example with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Helsinki document, although, according to him, the process after Helsinki has taken rather the road of involution than of evolution. Madrid is now the most immediate chance to turn the trend again to the positive direction, Grlickov emphasized.

Grlickov said that impulses to European security and cooperation will (?come in) Madrid if shifting of problems and controversial questions from one "basket" into another does not prevail at the conference and if the debate is not exhausted in disputes over the priority of one or other "basket". Security is indivisible in all its political, military, economic and humane-social aspects. "The lack of one jeopardizes realization of all other [word indistinct] security and cooperation," Grlickov concluded.

Report on Discussions

LD290312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 28, TANJUG--The Mediterranean is a strategic region of exceptional importance for international relations. It should become a region of peace and security because security in the Mediterranean is closely connected with one in Europe.

This is a joint assessment by the prominent politicians and other public figures from 13 countries who are attending the round table meeting called "Mediterranean 80." Taking part in this meeting are the representatives from Algeria, Greece, France, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the PLO, Syria, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Speakers in the debate said that the Mediterranean cannot be a "private hunting ground" of any super-power. It was noted that European countries take a one-sided view of countries in the southern Mediterranean region.

It was stressed that the Arab Mediterranean countries also wish to participate as protagonists in world affairs and that their presence at the forthcoming ministerial-level Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference was essential for the development of European affairs. The speakers in the "round table" also gave support to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They often voiced the demand that foreign troops be withdrawn from Cyprus and that it become a demiliterised zone, not a partitioned country. It was also stressed that a way out of the Near-Eastern crisis should be sought.

The speakers also proposed the establishment of an economic commission of Mediterranean countries to promote the cooperation between the developed north and the developing south.

The meeting continues.

French, Spanish Delegates on EEC

LD292142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Prominent personalities of the communist parties of Italy, Spain and France--Giancarlo Pajetta, Manuel Azcarate and Maxime Gremetz--have voiced opposite views on Spain, Portugal and Greece joining the European Community. These personalities are taking part in the international "Mediterranean-80" roundtable. The basic theme of the debate is the Mediterranean component of European security and cooperation. The range of views is extensive and this is also at the same time an incentive for polemics.

For Maxime Gremetz, the entry of these three countries into the European Community would mean their stronger links with the United States and NATO. As he said, his party is also opposed to these countries joining the community because it would be large companies which would reap the greatest benefit. The victims would be the countries in southern Mediterranean, above all Morocco and Tunisia, whose exports would practically halt.

Manuel Azcarate reacted to these words. He believes that by joining NATO, Spain would lose the opportunity of playing a more active role in the Mediterranean but that Spain's role would be more significant if it joined the European Community. As he said, in that case also the less developed European countries would gain in significance and the European Community would not merely a club for the privileged.

Giancarlo Pajetta also believes that the integration of Greece, Spain and Portugal in the European Community could have positive effects if it contributed to their development. Also the number of those who could decisively demand their rights would increase.

Roundtable Talks End

LD292212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2011 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 29 (TANJUG)--The participants in the international "Mediterranean 80" roundtable which ended today in Dubrovnik Yugoslav central Adriatic coast, agree that world peace is indivisible and that the process of detente cannot be the privilege of one continent alone.

Mediterranean problems are an important link in the struggle for ensuring universal detente and equitable peace in the world, it has been pointed up. Therefore, Mediterranean problems cannot be resolved outside the broader context of Europe and world relations--and vice-versa.

The meeting, organised by several Yugoslav institutions, was attended by prominent political figures, scholars and public workers of Algeria, Greece, France, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Syria, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

During the meeting, concern was expressed over the continuation of military rivalry in the waters and on the shores of the Mediterranean, which is vital for the coastal countries of the region where they alone have the legitimate interests. It is necessary to eliminate the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of Mediterranean states, because the big powers endeavour to establish their domination and hegemony in the region, it was noted.

The round-table participants assessed that there are the possibilities and the need for the promotion of cooperation among, and the drawing closer together of the Mediterranean countries, irrespective of their different social systems and international position.

The Mediterranean aspect represents the essential part of European security, it was underlined. It is natural, therefore, to expect the Madrid meeting of the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Cooperation to represent an opportunity for reaffirming such an approach.

CULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH AUSTRIA REPORTED

LD272012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Austrian talks on a new programme of scientific, educational and cultural cooperation for the 1980-82 period ended here today. The new programme will make possible further promotion of cooperation in all fields, especially in the fields of science, cooperation between universities, music, theatre, fine arts, literature and cooperation in the protection of cultural monuments.

Special attention was given to the further participation in the cooperation of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, as well as to cooperation between cultural institutions of the republics, provinces and towns of the two countries and cooperation between competent bodies of the two countries in providing the best possible conditions for education of children of Yugoslav workers on temporary work in Austria.

MILOS MINIC ATTENDS FACTORY CELEBRATIONS IN CACAK

AU271648 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] At the Boza Tomic paper and woodpulp plant in Cacak, celebrations were held today on the occasion of the self-managers day and the 50th anniversary of the collective. The celebrations were also attended by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES MILITARY ISSUES, FOREIGN TIES

LD270926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--On the second day of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber session, the delegates heard a report by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on our country's foreign policy activity.

The need for amendments and addenda to the law on military service has arisen in order to further extend and develop the system of military service on the basis of experience gained in implementing the present law, and in order to coordinate it with the appropriate regulations of the federal laws, which have been adopted in the intervening period, Lt Col Gen Rade Susa stated in the opening report in connection with the draft law on military service.

Six years of application of the current law on military service is, of course, insufficient for thorough scientific research, analysis and appraisal of each of its provisions. However, Susa said, this period is quite sufficient to gather certain knowledge of the necessity to seek out other, new and better solutions to questions concerning military service, with the aim of structuring it in a more rational and expedient way.

The solutions proposed in the new bill on military service are aimed, Susa continued, at expressing more completely, and at creating opportunities and conditions for, the training of each person to be a citizen of our country and to be capable of defending our socialist self-managing community. The solutions presented should ensure, Susa stressed, that the obligations to do military service and, in particular, postponements of military service, are more fully harmonized with the defense requirements of the country, and especially with the full combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and the armed forces, because the solutions hitherto applied have made this issue considerably more complex.

The equalization of the period of military service in the branches and arms of the YPA and armed services to 15 months, Susa said, is conditioned by the need to maintain the appropriate strategic and operational minimum of the YPA's combat readiness, and by the improvement in the quality of combat preparation of the armed forces as a whole.

Regarding the solutions contained in the present law, Susa emphasized that these presented no serious hindrance to realizing the conception and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, but that they did not offer sufficient scope and opportunity for the processes of further socialization of this concept which are in progress.

Lt Col Gen Rade Susa then stressed that one of the most important innovations in the bill is that relating to the duration of military service. In all our analyses of the duration of military service, Susa said, we did not find sufficient social justification for the present law which allowed youths who have completed higher or high school courses or the first 2 years of such courses to serve a shorter military service. In practice this even gave rise to difficulties and could have unfavorable political consequences.

Due to the lack of any possibility for the equalization to be carried out on the basis of a shorter duration of military service, it is proposed that military service should be 15 months for all recruits.

In this way, this chamber's standpoint has been consistently implemented, Susa said, and the bill envisages that military service should be of equal duration: 15 months for all recruits, independent of their schooling and vocational training. In the future only one category of recruits will serve a shorter military service of 12 months: the familiar category of sole breadwinners of a family.

Experience has pointed out the existence of a relatively large number of young men between the ages of 19 and 27 who have not performed military service because their military service has been postponed due to studies in higher education institutions. This unfavorable circumstance has been resolved in such a way that in the future recruits will be sent to perform military service immediately on completion of secondary school. The bill takes into consideration the request that these youths should not interrupt their studies for more than 1 year due to military service, and it is therefore envisaged that those who have decided on further study should serve their military service in two parts; the first lasting 12 months beginning in October until the end of September of the next year, and the second part lasting 3 months on completion of or on interruption of their studies, or before their 23d birthday if they have not passed all first and second year exams by that time. The adoption of this solution will help to considerably reduce the age of members of the armed forces and in general to strengthen the armed forces and all-people's defense.

According to traditional criteria, a so-called fitness certificate has been required for military service to indicate the heightened level of physical fitness demanded for the carrying out of various functions in the armed forces.

In practice this criterion resulted in certain citizens being assessed as unfit for military service and therefore they neither performed military service nor received training for military functions. Nevertheless, these citizens successfully carry out strenuous jobs, including individuals who attain top-flight status in professional sports requiring above-average physical and psychological efforts. The bill lays down the basic criterion for assessing physical fitness, namely fitness for work. This means that in the future only the disabled will be considered unfit for military service, and other persons will have to find appropriate duties in the armed forces for which they will be given training and preparation.

One of the major issues in developing the bill, Rade Susa stressed, was how to structure and facilitate the participation of women in the armed forces as harmoniously as possible, and how to make their military training efficient and rational, taking into consideration the socioeconomic position of women and not for a moment neglecting their special position as mothers.

We are now faced with the need to resolve practical organizational, cadre, material and other issues relating to women's military training. Therefore, regulations have been proposed to organize in a better and more adequate way women's military service and military training.

Lt Col Gen Rade Susa then drew attention to the following three proposed amendments: that all students registered at a faculty, and who have begun their studies before this law comes into force should serve in the military for 12 months according to the present law; that all students of the faculty of all-people's defense who have begun their studies before this law comes into force shall be credited with having served their military service by virtue of graduating from that faculty and serving a training period in the YPA under special programs lasting 6 months; that the duration of military service for all conscripts be set at 12 months.

The first two amendments are agreed standpoints and have been incorporated into the bill. Susa said that the third amendment was not adopted in its entirety, but that agreement had been attained for a regulation to be introduced into the draft whereby the SFRY Presidency, insofar as the interests of the country's defense allow it, may ratify curtailment of military service by a maximum of 3 months for individual years and contingents of servicemen.

Delegate Nijaz Dizdarevic expressed satisfaction with the result of President Carter's visit to our country. He said: "It is an important contribution to the further development of cooperation between us, and an incentive to greater understanding, for it reaffirmed the principles which have facilitated the very positive development of this cooperation hitherto."

Dizdarevic recalled that the talks between our state and party leaders and L. I. Brezhnev when he attended Comrade Tito's funeral are very important for our further relations because they reaffirmed the principles which our government and the Government of the Soviet Union adopted in the historic Belgrade declaration. We in this assembly shall soon have the pleasure of receiving a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and this will certainly contribute to further development of fruitful cooperation between our two countries, cooperation which has a wider significance.

In the conditions of exacerbated confrontation existing between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic treaty, which is one of the most serious factors leading to a deterioration of the international situation, such cooperation on the part of our country with both great powers is not only specific confirmation of the pact that we go neither to the East nor to the West, but is also our contribution to the efforts of all peaceful forces to pass from confrontation to negotiation, to relaxation of tension, to the peaceful resolution of disputes, to the application of the principles of the UN Charter and of other international acts in the interest of peace and progress, Dizdarevic said.

Taking the floor, Ljubomir Samonikov (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) also spoke about relations with neighbors, which is an important interest of the SFRY and which also unconditionally and undoubtedly expresses the interests of Macedonia. It is no secret that we desire and make efforts to ensure that relations with neighboring countries are normal, and wherever possible that these relations are ones of mutual cooperation, which in no case means neglecting the interests of socialist Yugoslavia and the obligations and responsibility towards sections of the Yugoslav nations living in neighboring countries.

However, significant issues exist, Samonikov said, concerning relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. A section of the world public, and even certain individuals in our country, hold the objectively untenable and imprecise assumption that the so-called Macedonian question is the sole disputed and open question in relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, or more specifically, a section of the public believes that the problems start here on our territory. I consider it to be very much in our interest to overcome these objectively untenable assumptions, Samonikov stressed. Bulgaria has a broader negative attitude towards the SFRY, which may be argued in many ways and which does not boil down to the Macedonian question alone. In its relations with our country, Bulgaria has for years shown the greatest consistency in its anti-Yugoslav activity, which is carried out in a systematic, organized and continuous fashion, and has recently taken on the character of crude threats and insulting outbursts and commentaries directed at our country, Samonikov said.

Commenting on relations with neighbors, delegate Mihajlo Javorski said that what Yugoslavia had achieved in Tito's time regarding its relations with neighbors was a great achievement, "a contribution to the continent on which we live, Europe, and the Mediterranean area to which we belong and in which there still are quite a few crisis flashpoints; our modest contribution to the efforts being made in the world to achieve new modern relations between nations on the principles of equality. Here too, while remaining constant in our positions, we shall have to continue in our work, our words and our attitudes to work consistently for the further promotion of relations among our neighbors, because this is where the two blocs meet. They still carry within themselves elements of deep mistrust, so that every step made forward in promoting modern relations among Yugoslavia's neighbors is good for Europe and the world."

Javorski also spoke about the forthcoming session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid, to which, he said, we attach very great significance. We want the Helsinki Final Act to become increasingly a document which is applied by European countries not only in mutual relations, but also in relations with countries of other areas and other continents. We desire this because peace is indivisible. Even what we call detente cannot be reserved for one narrow area alone, for one region, for one continent, although certain manifestations in Europe--certain manifestations of awareness and of the desire to avoid armed conflicts forever and to seek peaceful solutions and to promote comprehensive cooperation among European nations--are in themselves a very positive sign and a positive achievement for mankind, Javorski stressed.

The Federal Chamber, after the report submitted by the federal secretary for foreign affairs, adopted the following conclusions:

"1. The Federal Chamber endorses the report submitted by the federal secretary for foreign affairs on the international relations and activities of the SFRY.

"2. The chamber approves the appraisals of the development of international relations made in the federal secretary's report, the SFRY's activity in the international field and the future lines of our country's activity. The chamber particularly stresses our country's involvement on the basis of the policy of nonalignment in the movement of nonaligned countries in the process of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe and in Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with these countries. These activities are aimed at the comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation, halting the process of deterioration in international relations, reviving and expanding detente as a universal process, establishing the new international economic order, halting the arms race and settling crises and flashpoints in the world.

"Tito's work is a personal example in the struggle to promote friendly relations between the SFRY and other countries of the world. This particularly applies to the contribution which he made to the creation of the movement of nonaligned countries, its development and the growing role of the policy of nonalignment, the settling of unsolved world questions and the struggle to build new international relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust. These developments require us, in shaping the SFRY's foreign policy, to continue and accelerate the comprehensive activities of which President Tito was the initiator and champion.

"In this the SFRY Assembly will endeavour to make its full contribution.

"3. In the next period the chamber will consider the problems in international economic relations in connection with the UN General Assembly special session on international economic questions, due to be held from 25 August to 5 September 1980, in view of the exceptional significance of this session in the struggle to establish the new international economic order and to settle the world economy's acute problems.

"4. At one of its next sessions, the Federal Chamber will consider the SFRY's preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the SFRY's relations with neighboring countries. To this end the chamber will request the Federal Executive Council to make the appropriate preparations.

"5. The chamber accepts the attitudes presented in the report and during the discussion held by the chamber."

The equal duration of 15 months of the military service for all young men, departure to the army immediately after secondary school, serving the military service in two parts in the case of students and the military service obligation for all young men capable of work are only some of the innovations in the new law on military service which was adopted by federal chamber delegates.

The new law states that young men will serve their military service immediately after completing their secondary education. Since this education normally lasts for 4 years, the greatest number of those required to do military service will report to their units during the calendar year in which they come of age.

The so-called "student question" is regulated by the law in an essentially new way. The letter of the law says that the young men who have completed their secondary education and who wish to study further will serve their military service in two parts. They will serve the first part, which will last for 12 months, every year in October. After completing their studies they will serve the remaining 3 months not later than the end of the calendar year in which they reach 25 or 26 years of age. The student recruits who fail to pass all the examinations scheduled for the first 2 years (of their course) by the end of the calendar year in which they reach 23 years of age will also be sent to serve the remaining 3 months.

The new law provides that recruits who have completed a faculty course or who are now studying at a faculty, high school or university or who are engaged in postgraduate studies will, as of now, have the right to postpone their military service until they are 27 years old. If they complete their faculty, high school or university courses their military service will last for 12 months. Those who do their work as students irregularly, that is, those who fail to pass examinations, will be sent to serve their military service for 15 months.

One of the more important changes undoubtedly concerns the duration of the military service. In principle it will be the same for all young men--15 months. The length of military service for those who serve in the navy will be reduced to 3 months. The new law also allows the possibility for the SFRY Presidency, which assumes the appropriate powers for a period of not more than 3 months if the country's defense interests permit.

The new law also radically changes the classical system of recruiting. The essence of the new law is that in assessing the ability of young men to serve their military service the main criterion will be their ability to work. This corrects a truly major illogicality, where many individuals were able to work but not able to serve in the army. This law will come into force in 8 days.

Branislav Joksovic (Serbia) and Tatjana Holjevac-Koren (Croatia) took part in the debate concerning the adoption of the law on military service.

At the session, which was chaired by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, delegates heard a report on the state of the SFRY's defense preparations and the mobilization preparedness of society.

The introductory speech on this subject was made by Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense. The period which lies immediately behind us, Bruno Vuletic said, if viewed from the point of view of our society's ability to defend and protect its own borders and the internal sociopolitical order, is also characterized by an unprecedented involvement of working people and citizens in the further development and strengthening of all the components of the system of all-people's defense. There is no doubt, Vuletic added, that the events and the manifestation of our socialist community's defense readiness in the first half of this year confirmed that our concept of all-people's defense is not a military-technocratic concept of organizing society for defense, but that it is grounded in the foundations provided by the system of self-managing socialist social relations.

Our socialist self-managing community is strong and secure because among other things, it relies on the readiness of all the working people to oppose with all their energy anything that might threaten its independence. However, Bruno Vuletic said, this does not at all mean that any level of defense capability which we attain can remain fixed forever. No other sphere of social life is as easily affected by a passive attitude as the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Bruno Vuletic said.

Ferdinand Toplak (Croatia), rapporteur for the committee for national defense of the Federal Chamber, pointed out the need for the constant development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. He particularly stressed the need for society's preparedness for defense in the field of the economy and social activities.

In his contribution to the discussion, Dzevat Music (Montenegro) stressed the indispensability of full implementation of the principle in our society as a whole that every worker and citizen must know what his defense task is.

In the conclusions on the state of the defense and mobilization preparations it is noted that over the past 2-year period significant results have been achieved in developing the system of all-people's defense, that visible progress has been achieved in preparing society for defense and that combat readiness, capability and effectiveness of the YPA and all-people's defense have been considerably increased.

The chamber adopted the plan of work for the third quarter of this year.

The session resumed yesterday's debate on the constitutionality of article four of the law, which restricts the movement of passenger vehicles and which bans the movement of freight vehicles of work organizations and private owners over distances exceeding 200 km.

After a vote, delegates asked the Federal Executive Council to prepare an amendment to this disputed article. The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia will also be informed about this. The initiative to start proceedings on constitutionality was given by the Nisava agricultural cooperative in Trupale.

A reply was also given at the session to a delegate's question by Petar Kostice, federal secretary for finance. He confirmed a statement by delegate Nijaz Dizdarevic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) that there are work organizations which issue bills of exchange without any cover. The Federal Secretariat for Finance and the Social Accountancy Service will adopt the appropriate legal measures to prevent any such phenomena.

DORONJSKI ADDRESSES REPORT TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD261130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Vukovar--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will submit the report at the formal session of the LCY Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Second (Vukovar) Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The report reads in full:

Comrades, the Second Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, known in our party's history as the Vukovar congress, was held 60 years ago in this town, in this same hall.

During their history to date, in the course of over 6 decades of revolutionary struggle, Yugoslav communists have met 16 times at the highest level to analyze comprehensively and studiously the international situation and the sociopolitical conditions in their country and their place and role in class and political struggles, to define their revolutionary strategy and to give a concrete form to their tactics.

They have held 11 congresses and 5 national conferences. Every one of these congresses and conferences marked a step toward the realization of the revolutionary aspirations and goals of our working class--a step forward in the class and political struggle during which the revolutionaries capable of bearing the red standard of Yugoslav communists to the very end were tempered.

The Vukovar congress, however, occupies a special place in this rich history. At it the revolutionary forces of the workers' movement of the Yugoslav lands, which had been organizationally united only a year previously, clearly defined their orientations and adapted their organization to their needs.

In a concrete historical situation full of social ferment, they faced a choice: to become a revolutionary vanguard capable of revolutionary work, or to opt for a political organization which, in the final analysis, would reconcile itself to the existing situation. At this congress Yugoslav communists unambiguously decided in favor of revolution and a revolutionary party.

In fact, the decisions of the Vukovar congress in essence completed the process of the creation of a united revolutionary Marxist party of the Yugoslav working class.

When entrusting the Vukovar party organization with the task of ensuring the necessary conditions for the work of the congress, the central party leadership was bearing in mind the revolutionary traditions and militancy of the Vukovar workers, the numerical size and the strength of their party organization--which had more than 1,500 members and 9 delegates at the congress--and also the fact that it possessed this workers' club.

Comrades, this historic gathering of Yugoslav communists was held from 20-24 June 1920, at a time when the party already had over 65,000 members and the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia had about 8,000 members, and when over 200,000 workers were organized in trade unions. Unlike the founding congress, at which no representatives of the socialist organizations of Slovenia were present, the Vukovar congress was attended by 374 delegates from all parts of our country.

When the Congress was held, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was in a deep economic, political and financial crisis, which World War I had left in its wake.

The bourgeoisie retained power and control over the national economic resources, and was organizing the state, the economy, education, the army and the police in accordance with its own class interests. National deprivation and inequality represented the basic characteristics of the newly created hegemonist kingdom. The bourgeoisie was incapable of rehabilitating the economy and finding a way out of the general economic and political uncertainty. Unemployment was a heavy burden on the working class. Relatively small numerically, unskilled, unevenly distributed and to a great extent unemployed, the working class did not improve its difficult social position in the newly created state, but it did win the possibility of uniting itself organizationally within the framework of the new state. The fact that this was an important prerequisite for successful actions in pursuit of its revolutionary aspirations was proved as early as the first year after the formation of the Socialist Workers Party of Yugoslavia (communist). It was then that the working class carried out a series of strike actions which shook the country. There was also much unrest and rebellion among the impoverished peasant masses, which constituted nearly 75 percent of the total population. They exercised a powerful political influence which the bourgeoisie tried to soften by announcing a radical agrarian reform, which was subsequently delayed and only partly carried out.

All this, coupled with a powerful pounding by the revolutionary waves which were shaking the world from the wide spaces of peasant Russia to industrially developed Germany, and to Italy and Hungary on the very borders of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, created conditions which favored revolutionary ferment. Their mass class and political basis comprised all those who were deprived of their rights and oppressed as a class and nationally in the new state. This also had a direct political effect on the Vukovar congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

In brief, those were the years of the revolutionary tide and enthusiasm stoked by the victory of the October Revolution--years of a great differentiation in the workers' movement, which primarily involved a realization of the fact that socialism was no longer only a vision of the future about which theoretical discussions were held, but also presented the real possibility for concrete revolutionary action which called for a clear political orientation among the socialist forces.

In our parts, too, this differentiation manifested itself in the form of a confrontation between different views, not only with regard to the question of defining the immediate and long-term goals of the revolutionary action, but also with regard to what kind of party should be created so that it could become the champion of the realization of the revolutionary aspirations of the working class. The founding of the Socialist Workers Party of Yugoslavia (communist) already represented a victory for the communist orientation in the Yugoslav workers' movement, though the first program platform--the basis for unification adopted at the unification congress (20 April 1919)--also contained all the contradictions of its time. It proceeded from the assessment that the unification resulting in the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes had not been achieved through the revolutionary struggle of the working masses but was the result of the great wars of Europe and the Balkans and that power remained in the hands of the capitalists.

However, neither the program platform nor the practical program of action adopted at this congress assumed major and direct revolutionary actions on the part of the party, but only underlined current political and economic demands. The unification congress did not manage, in defining the program orientation, to go beyond the framework of a compromise on the varying conceptions adopted by the socialist movements, which had developed until their unification in differing historical conditions.

There remained major differences and disputes within the party with regard to the attitude toward the revolution and the revolutionary vanguard. There was a continuation of discussions, within whose framework two divergent standpoints were formed. These were like two contradictory currents within the party--the communist and the reformist, that is, the centrist current.

In fact, in the expectation of an imminent world socialist revolution, the Socialist Workers' Party of Yugoslavia (communist) at that time neglected certain essential political problems in the newly created state. To the extent it was clear that it was not enough to stand at the head of the struggle for the everyday social demands of the proletariat, the party was not yet able to make the link between its revolutionary program and, primarily, the resolution of vital social and political issues in the newly created state with its complex national composition and a high percentage of peasants in the population. Instead of linking the starting point of that program with the prospect of a corresponding resolution of the national and peasant question, the party did not notice the national question at that time and did not even mention the peasant question.

Nevertheless, although the party was still in its ideological youth--the basic stamp of which was the search for its own identity--even then the party achieved significant successes in the political struggle and in organizing actions by the working masses. Its political influence was confirmed by successes in the municipal elections during 1920, when in Slavonski Brod, Zagreb and Vukovar, and then in Belgrade, Nis, Skopje and many other towns and rural municipalities, the communists took control of municipal administration and gained the election of 59 communist representatives to the constituent assembly. This influence was also manifested in the mass support expressed for Soviet Russia and the Hungarian Republic of Councils in the form of the general strike of solidarity in 1919, in the subsequent railwaymen's and miners' general strike of 1920, and then in a series of other class clashes with the ruling regime. In addition, with the admission of the Slovenian socialist in April 1920, the Socialist Workers' Party of Yugoslavia (communist) became the only political party to unite the progressive forces of all nations and nationalities in the newly created Yugoslav state.

The Vukovar congress ended the period of unification of the essentially revolution-oriented forces under the wing of the workers' movement of all countries composing the new state, that is, the period of their ideological determination in the search for appropriate paths and forms of revolutionary struggle, although the united party had still not fully overcome the remnants of social democratic reformism.

Within the scope of the congress preparations, and at the Vukovar congress itself, keen political discussions were held within the party about the party program and statute, about the strategy and tactics of the class struggle and about principles of organization. At the congress a complete victory was carried by the revolutionary orientation over the opposition of the adherents of the reformist orientation, who proposed directing the focus of work into trade union and educational actions, that is, to social reforms, and who opposed the centralized organization of the party. It was in the spirit of the revolutionary orientation that the party program was adopted, as were the resolution on the political situation and the tasks of the CPY (Communist Party of Yugoslavia), and the party statute. A new central party council was elected from the ranks of the champions of the revolutionary orientation, and the party's name was changed to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. Interwoven into this victory are the conviction, youthful zeal and activity of Filip Filipovic, Zivko Jovanovic, Mosa Pijade, Sima Markovic, Vladimir Copic, Djuka Ovijic, Kamilo Horvatin and other Yugoslav communists.

Proceeding from the assessment that capitalism had entered the imperialist phase of development and that the time for proletarian revolutions had dawned, the party program stressed that the Yugoslav communists were fighting to smash the bourgeois state apparatus and to destroy capitalist relations; for "only after a total assumption of political power in the state will the proletariat improve and radically alter its social position."

In this vein, the program underlined radical socioeconomic changes as the basic goals for which Yugoslav communists would fight. The nationalization of all industrial enterprises, banks, commerce and of large estates was envisaged. At the same time it was stressed that "small-holdings would not be expropriated and that owners of small holdings who did not exploit others' work and who carry out useful social work would not be subject to forced expropriation. This class would be gradually drawn into social organizations, where it would be convinced by example and practice of the value of the new social order." The program did not provide for the distribution of the land of large estates, but their socialization and introduction of modern mechanization in cultivation. The example would thereby be given of the beneficial nature of associations of small and medium-sized holdings.

From a historical retrospective view of 60 years, one should recall in particular the program standpoint on the management of expropriated economic properties, taken from the document on the founding of the Communist International. This standpoint reads, and I quote: "The task of the proletarian dictatorship with regard to socialization will be realizable only in so far as the proletariat is able to create organs for management and to implement this management with the aid of the workers themselves."

Thus the Yugoslav communists unambiguously took as their orientation the revolutionary program and revolutionary methods of class struggle. Their political program omitted standpoints which might have revived the reformist spirit of social democratic ideology, which had been defeated by the results of the revolutionary ferment in Europe in 1917-1919, and above all by the victory of the October Revolution. Considering sociohistorical conditions to be ripe for a social revolution and the political organization of the revolutionary proletariat inadequate for such a revolution, the congress put forward as the basis for building the party the principle of democratic centralism--for a confrontation of varying opinions in the process of the formation and adoption of standpoints, but for unquestioned unity and discipline in implementing them.

The congress was held in the spirit of a search for such forms and methods of class struggle as would correspond to the social and political circumstances in which the working class lived and waged the struggle for its everyday and long-term class interests. A number of shortcomings manifested themselves, it is true. Above all, the importance of individual political problems in the newly created state community was neglected, so that, for instance, the party continued to regard the national question as an aspect of its tactics in the direct struggle with the bourgeoisie.

As Comrade Tito has said, the CPY program adopted at the Vukovar congress "reflects the childhood period of our party. But it shows us, in spite of all its shortcomings, that our party--the Communist Party of Yugoslavia--had already embarked on the path of keen revolutionary class struggle. And this was the most positive aspect in this program."

The ideological confrontation within the party--that is, the process of its ideological maturation into an organization which would be capable of succeeding in the realization of the revolutionary orientation adopted in principle--did not end at the Vukovar congress, nor could it have so ended. A section of the reformists withdrew from the party immediately after the congress. Others continued their action against the congress decisions and party leadership, and were therefore expelled from the CPY in 1920.

Ideological confrontation within the party was to continue even after this, becoming more profound and specific in relation to certain key questions of the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle.

On the platform of principled orientation for the revolutionary path of the class struggle of the working class, in a complex and contradictory process, through ideological disputes and political confrontations, at national conferences and congresses, in party organizations and on the pages of party newspapers and journals, the party's ideopolitical standpoints on the national, peasant, trade union and organizational questions would mature in accordance with the changes in the general conditions in which the party operated.

And this whole process of the party's ideological maturation was to develop in conditions of harsh persecution. Soon after the Vukovar congress, the regime was to try, on the basis of the notorious proclamation and law on defense of the state, and later through open dictatorship, to crush the communist party and other workers' organizations. The bourgeois terror was noticeable as early as the autumn election campaign of 1920, when the first victims were to fall. Thus (Zef Mark Ljus), a delegate of the regional council of the CPY, was killed in Skopje at the beginning of December. The proclamation led to a heightening of the terror, and its first victim was in fact the leading communist of the Vukovar organization, Stjepan Supanc, who was killed on 1 January 1921. In January alone about 8,000 communists were arrested, and it is calculated that there were over 60,000 arrests in 1921. During the January dictatorship of 1929, Djuro Djakovic, Nikola Hecimovic, seven Skoj secretaries and many other communists were brutally murdered. The number of party members was to drop sharply.

With its preparations for legal political struggle, the CPY was to adapt slowly and with difficulty to the political role of an illegal revolutionary party. The ideopolitical conflicts of differing standpoints, in such circumstances, easily assumed the aspect of fierce factional clashes in the party leadership. This was also to be stimulated by the fact that the leadership was often linked more closely to the international center of the communist movement that it was involved in taking account of the specific conditions of our country, of the real needs of the working class and peasantry, or of the aspirations of the party members who lived with that class. As a result, the variance between the revolutionary aspirations of the class--that is, the revolutionary character of the programed political goals of the CPY and the political realism in choosing means and methods to realize them--will last about 2 decades. In the course of the 1930's, a situation was to arise in which the contradictions between the political influence of the party in the country and the crisis of its position in Comintern were to be sharply manifested.

However, despite the cruel circumstances of life, numerous internal contradictions of development and much meandering on its part, the party was to succeed at the end of this road in achieving the original synthesis of possibilities and aspirations. It was to overcome many of its mistakes, especially with regard to the nationality question, which represented the key question for the success of the revolutionary class struggle in view of the multinational composition of Yugoslavia and the position of individual nations and nationalities in it. The party was to affirm its awareness of the full complexity of the national structure of the country, of the position and [word indistinct] of individual nations and nationalities, and the revolutionary potential of their struggle for national equality and their own national identity, because it was obvious that neither the Serbian or Croatian nor any of the bourgeoisie was capable of finding a lasting solution for the intranational relations in the country.

A whole range of revolutionaries emerged from the numerous revolutionary clashes in which our party was engaged while struggling for the everyday and long-term interests of the working class and all the other working strata of society . In the concrete struggle through the legal and underground forms of work, the party won the trust of the working masses and strengthened its political influence. By overcoming its individual mistakes through hard struggle, and by learning from its own mistakes, the party was to emerge in the late 1930's among all of our nations and nationalities as a national political force that, despite constant attacks by the regime, was growing in numbers. Its cadres were not to be broken, even by long years of imprisonment. On the contrary, prison itself was to become a "communist university."

The programmatic political orientation of the Vukovar congress--encapsulated in the principled orientation in favor of revolutionary action--thus represented the origin of the line of development of the Leninist political party of the Yugoslav proletariat, that was to lead to its growing into Tito's vanguard party, which was at the same time a party of the masses--a party capable of carrying out the original socialist revolution in the specific conditions of the occupied and smashed Yugoslav state, capable of independently defining and implementing its revolutionary strategy and tactics, and capable of permanent revolutionary creativity.

Along this line of development, after the Vukovar congress, came the eighth congress of Zagreb communists in 1928, at which the organizational secretary of the local committee, Josip Broz Tito, affirmed the antifaction platform which was to enable the party to escape the vicious circle of preoccupation with itself and apply itself more directly to the vital problems and needs of its class, its peoples and Yugoslav society.

Then in 1936 and 1937--in which this orientation became reality through the organizational-political consolidation of the Yugoslav Communist Party's financial independence from the Comintern, the return of the leadership to the country and so forth--Tito's new concept of the party was realized. It became not only a vanguard party by its revolutionary political program and goals, but also a "mass" party by virtue of its ability to "sense" the vital needs of the working class of its own country and the vital interests of its nation, and also by virtue of the breadth of its social basis on which it was relying and from which it was drawing its political strength.

Then came the years 1940 and 1941, when this orientation assumed its concrete form as the strategy and tactics of socialist revolution and were realized through a mass, all-people's political action, the result of which was to be the successful and original synthesis of the struggle for national and social liberation--the national liberation struggle against foreign invaders and for independence--into an authentic socialist revolution.

Then came the year 1948 when this independence and the authenticity of our revolution were proved through the resistance to hegemonist claims, which marked the birth of new relations based on equality between communist and workers' parties and between socialist states. And then, through the reaffirmation and institutionalization of self-acting and self-managing democratic contents, the Yugoslav socialist revolution took the form of a liberation process that would fully express the humanist meaning and substance of socialism.

Comrades, this year there are several jubilee dates from the revolutionary history of our party.

For instance, only a little over 1 month has passed since the 35th anniversary of the historic victory of the freedom-loving peoples over fascism; the anniversary of the date which marked the victorious outcome of the national liberation war fought by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito, which represents the victorious conclusion of the armed stage of our socialist revolution. Tomorrow is the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the law which enabled this society to establish workers' or in other words socialist self-management as the strategic orientation in its development; the 30th anniversary of Tito's celebrated expose in the federal people's assembly of the law on the management of state economic enterprises and higher economic associations by their work collectives; the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the law by means of which the revolutionary orientation of this party, endorsed as far back as the Vukovar congress, opened up the processes of the most direct concretization of the liberating contents of Marxism in our society.

This, then, is the year in which we recall the many victories and historical dates which mark the growth of our revolutionary workers' movement in its march to social and national freedom. We retain a permanent memory of the great feats and sacrifices of Yugoslav communists in this struggle. Arrested, tortured and murdered they consciously went to die in order to make the socialist future come more quickly. Let us remember that during the war the Yugoslav Communist Party lost three-quarters of its prewar members and about 50,000 members admitted later, and that the federation of communist youth lost more than 100,000 of its members. We retain a permanent memory of all the comrades who built, even at the cost of their own lives, the achievements of our party's revolutionary struggle. We retain a permanent memory of many great names of the ceaseless Yugoslav revolution.

This year we suffered another irreparable loss: Our party, our working class, our nations and nationalities lost their greatest son, a man who was active in this party virtually from its foundation and stood for over 40 years at its head, a man whose name and work are most directly connected with our greatest victories. Only a year after the death of Edvard Kardelj, his closest collaborator, we lost Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

This is why we are holding this formal session of the Central Committee not only with a feeling of pride on account of the victories of which our party's history consists but also with unshakeable resolve to continue along the road of the man who made the greatest mark on this history with his work and activity. This is why social self-management, national equality, independence, nonalignment and all-people's defense are the constant elements of our policy.

Comrades, the historical conditions in which the LCY is active today are, naturally, fundamentally different from the time when the Vukovar congress was held. Both this society and this party are new and the social and political problems which we face today are also new.

The working class is today the leading force of our society. Through socialist self-management it has won the control of the decisive levers with which to achieve such a role for itself. This has opened fresh prospects for our society and set its progressive forces fresh tasks with regard to the widening of the scope for human freedom, creativity and increasingly humane conditions of life and work.

However, by virtue of the essence of its decisions, the Vukovar congress still represents an inspiration and a historical lesson.

It is an inspiration because of its resolute orientation toward carrying out a revolutionary change in social relations and preparing the party for the role of the political leader of the class during these changes; because of its forceful striving for a new, more humane society; and because it possessed an unextinguishable enthusiasm, though the party had then not yet achieved its political maturity and though much in the life of society which it wanted to change was still unclear.

It is an historical lesson because of its aspiration, and the effectiveness of this aspiration, to base its revolutionary political action on the conditions in and the needs of its own society; and because of its firm conviction that organizational, political and ideological unity was of supreme importance for the success of the revolutionary action.

In the new incomparably more favorable conditions, the democratically built ideological and political unity of our party today has the same irreplaceable importance. Without it, it would be impossible to achieve the democratic coordination of the multitude of self-managing interests. This also calls for the realization and development of collective work and responsibility as an integral part of self-managing democratic relations, whose foundations were laid during Tito's life. Without such unity in the LCY it is not possible to have a stable economic and political development of our society and the stability of the system of socialist self-management.

The LCY bears the historical responsibility for the socialist development of this society and for the preservation of the gains of our revolution. It goes without saying that it is not in power in the name of the class and that it is not an exponent of political monopoly, but that it is a reagent of the socialist substance of the democratic processes in our society and a factor in its cohesion. It is an essential factor in the system of socialist self-management and the exponent of its new ethical values. The LCY also manifests its democratic nature by acting not outside but inside the self-managing institutions and sociopolitical organizations; by achieving its leading ideopolitical role not by means of political directives but by the force of the arguments with which it explains through democratic debate the attitude for which it is struggling; by being the ideological leader in the search for the answers to the vital problems and contradictions of our development; by linking its responsibility for socialist development of our society with the responsibilities all the self-managing subjects in that society bear for the contents of the decisions they adopt and for their implementation.

An occasional look into history, such as at today's session, strengthens our awareness of the historic dimensions of this responsibility, because this responsibility is determined by the dimensions of the history of the revolutionary struggle in which it was created. Thank you.

BRIEFS

OIL PARTNERSHIP--Novi Sad, June 26 (TANJUG)--A contract on longterm cooperation between Nafta-Gas of Yugoslavia and Sonatrach of Algeria has become into power. The decree on this was signed personally by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. This was reported today in the Nafta-Gas seat in Novi Sad, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This marks the real beginning of the implementation of a contract, signed earlier, on four-year cooperation. In case of striking oil, joint production is to extend to 15 years after the completion of the prospecting. Nafta-Gas is to invest 20 million dollars in the works in Sahara, to be carried out on an area of 12,000 square kilometres. The contract specifies that in the distribution of oil, the Yugoslav partner receives 49 percent, and the Algerian, 51 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 26 Jun 80 LD]